

NO BULGAR-SERB  
COMPLICATIONS  
ARE EXPECTED

Outside Influences Being  
Brought to Bear on the  
Opposing Nations

DEMANDS MADE ON  
BULGAR GOVERNMENT

Street Demonstrations Take  
Place in Capitals of Both  
Contending Parties

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph  
from Belgrade

BELGRADE, Oct. 10.—In Sofia this morning there was a big demonstration of Macedonian refugees in the presence of the son of W. E. Gladstone—the man who more than any other was responsible for the liberation of Bulgaria from Turkey—as a protest against Serbia. In Belgrade at the same time a long procession of Serbians manifested their extreme indignation against Bulgaria for harboring the Macedonian revolutionary organization which commits outrages in Serbia. The simultaneous public manifestation of the bitter feelings of the two antagonistic racial groups, Serbians and Bulgarian Macedonians, is one of the most indications showing what an extremely serious situation has suddenly arisen in the Balkans, after the strenuous efforts on the part of Belgrade and Athens to reach a rapprochement with Sofia. During the last few days the feelings of Serbia have been so tense that there has been a talk of war. Some of the aggressive elements have even desired to disregard the official restraints and to cross the Bulgarian frontier, for the viewpoint of all Yugoslavs is that if Bulgaria cannot destroy the base of the revolutionary organization, which they say is in Bulgaria, then Yugoslavia will have to do it for her.

Thanks, however, to the helpful influence of the English Minister here, as well as the commendable restraint of the Yugoslav Government, it is expected that no serious international complications will follow the present tension which may be revolutionary acts, which occur in Macedonia, in which case Serbian indignation against Bulgaria may, it is felt, get out of hand. Public opinion here attributes the terrorist activity in South Serbia to the intrigues of Italy, which is alleged to be working to prevent an understanding among the Balkan States. Djukomir Nesibich, the Yugoslav Minister at Sofia, has made certain demands on the Bulgarian Government, which have not been divulged to the public, but undoubtedly include the prohibition of all activity on the part of the Macedonian revolutionary organizations in Bulgaria, and perhaps the abolition of Macedonian daily and periodical publications. Bulgaria's answer will depend largely on the advice it receives from England and Italy. All diplomatic difficulties will be overcome if the revolutionary acts cease.

France and Great Britain  
Both Watching Closely  
Situation in the Balkans

By Cable from London  
PARIS, Oct. 10.—France and England are watching closely the situation created in the Balkans by the persistent incursions of the Bulgarian comitads into Macedonia and the assassination of the Yugoslav General Kovatchevich. Italy is particularly concerned.

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British Woman Claims  
World Altitude Record

By the Associated Press  
Manchester, Eng., Oct. 10

MRS. ELLIOTT LYNN, Great Britain's first woman air pilot, claims to have created a new world's altitude record for light airplanes when her plane reached the height of 19,000 feet. This altitude was recorded in a sealed barograph.

WHEAT BATTLE  
BEING WAGED  
BY ITALIANS

Farmers Striving to Make  
Country Self-Supporting—  
Speech by Mussolini

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph  
from Rome

ROME, Oct. 10.—Benito Mussolini, Italian Prime Minister, opened the first wheat exhibition, presenting cash prizes to those farmers who had distinguished themselves in the battle of grain and whose object was to render Italy independent of cereal importation from abroad. Reviewing Italy's agricultural situation, the Duce expressed satisfaction at the progress made during the year, urging the farmers to continue their efforts in the struggle to relieve Italy of the necessity of importing large quantities of cereals.

Despite the fact that this had been a bad year for wheat growing in Italy, the crop totaled about 55,000,000 quintals, leaving about 20,000,000 quintals of wheat to be imported. The Duce denied the reports that the Italian farmers were dissatisfied with their position, adding that they were all helping the Government win the battle of wheat. There was still ample room for improvement, he added. Without increasing the total area sown with wheat which now averaged about 5,000,000 hectares, it would be necessary for each hectare to produce about 15 quintals for Italy to become a self-supporting country. The promoters of the battle for grain firmly believe that this result may be obtained by a few years of intensive propaganda and scientific farming methods.

ROME, Oct. 9 (AP).—Addressing the delegates from all parts of the country who attended the wheat exposition, Benito Mussolini admitted that Italy was not yet a self-supporting country, but for this the Government assumed full responsibility.

Italy, like other nations of western Europe, has brought the currency to a more favorable position, the Premier declared. "In all countries, where a partial revaluation has taken place, the first to suffer was agriculture. The Fascist Government, however, acted immediately to relieve economic conditions throughout the country, and I affirm before the whole nation that the Fascist Government has done in the summer of 1927 for Italian agriculture what no other government has done in the past 50 years."

MOVE TO RID SCHOOLS  
OF POLITICAL CONTROL

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 10 (Special).—The problem of keeping politics out of public education was discussed at a session of the Associated School Boards and Trustees of the State of New York just held here. The educators deplored the politicians' practice of controlling appointments to school boards, and delegates were urged to see that school taxes in cities be collected separately from general taxes so as to avoid shortage of money for educational purposes.

H. D. Fearon of Oneida was re-elected president. Other officers re-elected were: George H. Faulkner of Oswego, Mrs. Edwina Danforth of Rochester, and R. S. Jewett, vice-presidents; Mrs. E. L. Robertson of Syracuse, secretary; and R. A. Searing of Rochester, treasurer.

One object of this legislation, Mrs. Rogers said, will be to place textile industries of all the States north, south and west, on an equal labor basis. It will be drafted somewhat on the lines of the Massachusetts 48-hour law. Longer hours of operation permitted in southern States have placed New England mills at a severe competitive disadvantage, according to textile operators.

Eight states now have 48-hour labor laws, but none of the except in New England are textile manufacturing states, Mrs. Rogers said. She has been in conference with the Department of Labor in planning the draft of the proposed legislation, but has not decided what industries, if any, outside of textile manufacturing, to include. She also had interviews with President Coolidge and Herbert C. Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, on the subject while in Washington.

The proposal, of course, will apply only to women workers. Efforts to establish this type of nation-wide hour regulation by statute have hitherto encountered the objection that there is no constitutional authority for setting up an equal standard in the various states. A movement to modify the Massachusetts 48-hour law to enable more nearly equal competition with southern mills in hours of labor was defeated at the last session of the Legislature. Mrs. Rogers proposed to seek a change in the Constitution which will authorize federal legislation on the subject.

ANOTHER ROCKEFELLER GIFT  
BERKELEY, Calif. (AP)—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has donated in excess of \$1,750,000 to the University of California for the erection and furnishing of a 500-room dormitory building to serve as a residence and social center in Berkeley for both American and foreign university students. Announcement of the donation was made by W. W. Campbell, president.

FILM INDUSTRY  
TRADE METHODS  
UNDER INQUIRY

Federal Board Seeks to Find  
Code of Practice Fair to  
Producer and Theater

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—A motion picture trade conference, called by the Federal Trade Commission with the object of defining a code of practices to govern the distribution of motion pictures, begins in New York today at the Bar Association, 36 West Forty-fourth Street.

Full opportunity is to be accorded exhibitors to explain their objections to certain practices of the producers, block-booking of films in particular, which are declared by many exhibitors to be against their best interests in their relations with the theater-going public.

This conference, at which the Federal Trade Commission will be represented by Abraham F. Myers, commissioner, has been called in courtesy to producing interests who assert that certain practices such as block-booking are the most convenient and workable methods possible in the distribution of motion pictures. It is freely predicted by the distributing interests, of which the Will H. Hays supervisory and conciliatory organization is a leading spokesman, that the drift of testimony at the conference will support their contention.

## Meaning of Block-Booking

The exhibitors, however, or at least that group of exhibitors who are independent of all business affiliations with the producing organizations, are in large numbers outspoken in the disapproval of block-booking, a practice under which they are required to take a program of 20 or more pictures in a group from a distributor. The alternative is a refusal to do business with the exhibitor. The rule is, in effect, "Take all of these pictures or you may have none."

In view of the fact that the Federal Trade Commission, after extended hearings, found the Famous Players-Lasky-Paramount Corporation engaged in block-booking and other practices termed by the commission as "monopolistic," the motion picture industry, this corporation was ordered to reform its policies. Execution of this order was deferred on plea of the corporation that it be given opportunity to participate in the conference just opening.

It is evident that the Federal Trade Commission is confident that the current conference will bring out testimony which will support their contention.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

NATION-WIDE  
48-HOUR WEEK  
TO BE SOUGHT

Mrs. Edith N. Rogers, Representative in Congress, to Propose Amendment

LOWELL, Mass., Oct. 10 (Special).—Establishment of the 48-hour labor week in all States will be sought through a proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution, according to Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, who will file a resolution for the amendment during the coming session of Congress. Mrs. Rogers announced these plans today upon her return to her home here from Washington.

One object of this legislation, Mrs. Rogers said, will be to place textile industries of all the States north, south and west, on an equal labor basis. It will be drafted somewhat on the lines of the Massachusetts 48-hour law. Longer hours of operation permitted in southern States have placed New England mills at a severe competitive disadvantage, according to textile operators.

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Supreme Court of United States  
Had Inconspicuous Beginnings

Chief Justice Taft Sees in Retrospect the Days of John Marshall



Chief Justice Taft Sees in Retrospect the Days of John Marshall.

Reconvening for 1927-28 Term Recalls Marbury Case  
Whose Decision Gave Authority to Invalidate Acts of Congress—Court's History Has Been Illustrious

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON.—In a small and undignified chamber on the first floor of the unfinished Capitol of the United States, there assembled in 1801 a body of nine men who probably in the next few years did as much as anyone to mold the still malleable forms of the American Government.

The recent reconvening of the Supreme Court for its 1927-28 term, from October to June here, recalls the inconspicuous beginnings of the body in the days of John Marshall. No branch of the Government and no institution under the Constitution, it has been said, has sustained more continuous attack or reached its present position after more vigorous opposition. Today, in black-robed dignity, under the benign smile of Chief Justice William H. Taft, the court sits in assured national respect, in the room of the Capitol which was the Senate Chamber 54 years ago. It sits in its own million-dollar building authorized by the last Congress, to be located on the hill near the Library of Congress.

Quarters Were Inconspicuous  
But in 1801, and in the year of the famous Marbury vs. Madison decision, which decided once for all the court's power to review, and if need be, declare unconstitutional acts of Congress, the Supreme Court sat in a chamber only 24 feet wide, 30 feet long, 21 feet high, and rounded at the south end. This was the room usually set aside for it only two weeks before the court came for the first time, in 1800, to the "Federal City," known now as Washington, D. C.

After 12 years of control by the Federalists, John Adams had been defeated. Jeffersonian Democracy was to have its opportunity. Feeling ran high. Along the unpaved streets of the little capital-town that is now Westward, Ho!

The incident that made the Supreme Court what it is today came almost at once. Under the act rushed through by the Federalists establishing additional judicial offices a certain William Marbury and three others were named justices of the peace in the District of Columbia. Jefferson coming into office instructed James Madison, as Secretary of State, to refuse to issue their commissions. Marbury and his associates moved by their counsel to the basement, east entrance hall, of the unfinished Capitol sat John Marshall, the very embodiment of the theory of a strong central government.

Decisions Delayed Two Years  
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Then from the small room in the Capitol in 1803 was first enunciated from the Supreme Bench in unmistakable language the doctrine that judicial control over legislation is implied in the provisions of the Federal Constitution. In fact, Chief Justice Marshall was the first man who declared an act of Congress unconstitutional.

Comment Still Continues  
The Marbury vs. Madison decision declared Marbury was entitled to office and that a mandamus was the rightful remedy. However, the application for the latter from the Supreme Court was denied, on the ground that the authority given the Supreme Court by a recent Judiciary Act of Congress was not warranted by the Constitution. Comment has continued on the decision from that day to this.

The right of judicial review is still challenged. Chief Justice Walter Clark of North Carolina, for example, declared the authority of the court is a "doctrine never held before, nor in any country since," and attacked it as giving sovereignty to the Nation to a majority of the court — "to five lawyers, holding office for life, and not elected by the people." On the whole, however, the Nation has supported the Marshall view. The whole course of American democratic development since then has been founded upon it.

Today as the nine Supreme Court justices, led by their decorous chamber, led by Chief Justice Taft, smiling broadly, and greeted with old-time pomp of prim, deferential bows from clerk and court attachés, they probably have to thank John Marshall not only for their expanded quarters but for the dignity and power which, under him, the great judicial body has obtained.

BOSTON GREETES  
BRITISH CHIEF  
FROM BERMUDA

Admiral Sir Walter Cowan  
With Cruisers Calcutta  
and Cairo in Port

Special from Monitor Bureau

Admiral Sir Walter Cowan, commander in chief of the American and West Indies station in Bermuda, by Rear Admiral Philip Andrews, commander of the First Naval District, by Maj.-Gen. Preston R. Brown, in command of the First Corps Area, and by Edward F. Gray, British consul general, and then left his ship to pay an official call to Governor Fuller and military and naval officials. With his staff, he will be entertained at dinner tonight by the Consul-General.

The two ships, cruisers of about 4000 tons, which are on their way back to their Bermuda station after a northern cruise, steamed into the harbor early this morning, and were boarded by navy pilots.

Exchanging 21 gun national salute with one of the harbor ports, they came to their berths at Pier 2, and as they docked, another salute, this time of 17 guns, was fired, and the Southern, the United States Receiving Ship, returned the courtesy.

The Calcutta, the flagship, made a striking picture in the bright sun as Rear Admiral Andrews approached to pay his visit. She stood with the Custom House Tower seeming to spring from her second smokestack, her brass and her guns shining in the sun.

A squad of marines was at attention under the awning of the quarter-deck, and the ship's band was lined along the starboard rail. Rear Admiral Andrews was greeted by Admiral Cowan and his personal staff. He inspected the marines and the band, and then retired below with the Admiral. Later General Brown and Mr. Gray were received, after which Admiral Cowan left with his staff and accompanied by General Brown, to return the call of Rear Admiral Andrews, and was received by the Admiral and his staff at the Administration Building. A marine guard of honor and a band greeted the British staff. They then left to pay their respects to the Governor.

The program for the remaining days of their stay includes several luncheons and teas given by military officials and the British consulate, and a dinner by Rear Admiral Andrews. The staff will hold an "at home" at board the two ships Thursday afternoon from 3:30 to 6:30 p. m., and Friday noon Admiral Cowan is giving a luncheon for United States officials.

PERSIA CONCILIATORY  
IN NOTE TO TURKS

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph  
from Halifax

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 10.—The Persian Government has sent a conciliatory reply to the strong note from the Turks on the subject of frontier incidents, and, owing presumably to Persia's intervention, all the Turkish officers and soldiers captured by brigands some days ago and held as prisoners on Persian territory, have been released.

The reply gives the Turks every assurance that in future Persia will seriously co-operate with Turkey in ridding the common frontier of brigands and establishing lasting peace thereon.

This is the first time that the film has been shown in public. The John Barnard Associates will send it to the various colleges and universities of the United States in an effort to awaken greater interest in books and printing.

## PALM BEACH TO SEE PRESIDENT

PALM BEACH, Fla. (AP)—President Coolidge will be invited by the Palm Beach Anglers Club, an organization of society ladies, to include a two-day stop in Palm Beach as part of his proposed trip to Cuba early in January.

All surpluses that may occur should quite properly be applied automatically to the reduction of debt, moderate surpluses, which, due to the taxpayer's needs in estimating income and expenditures, may be expected, can thus be used to good purpose," the report states.

"Surpluses, however, as large as those realized in recent years necessarily mean that more is being taken from the taxpayer than is needed to meet the current expenses of the Government, and while the uncertainties of the recent past may be held to have justified a wide margin of safety in estimates, no such justification now exists."

The Chamber of Commerce program fits in more nearly with that advocated by many Democrats than with the views expressed by President Coolidge and Secretary Mellon. It will certainly enter into the political discussion of tax reduction.

Dan Casey of Cathay  
Speaks Only Chinese

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
Pasadena, Calif.

DAN CASEY is one of 10 students of Pasadena Junior College for whom the Board of Education here has hired a special English teacher. Dan is a Chinese. Like the other nine students, he possesses a general education up to junior college requirements, but he cannot speak a word of English. Others of his race for whom the teacher has been employed are Tun, Tyrus, Gee and Ung Wong, unrelated to each other. Maria Villar, Ramon Marbatto, and Carmen Bagnair, Spanish; Vaireg Nicken, Armenian; and Kyote Nishimura, Japanese, are also in this special class, believed to be one of the most unusual classes in any California school.

PRINTING CRAFT  
FILM, PICTURES  
ADVANCE IN ART

United Typothetae Production  
Exhibited at Colleges  
by Barnard Associates

The history of printing from the fifteenth century to the present was depicted last night at the Harvard Union, Cambridge, Mass., in a motion picture sponsored by the John Barnard Associates, an organization founded last year for the purpose of promoting interest and discovering new facts about old books and old printing.

A theme giving continuity to the story commenced with the Middle Ages before the time of the printing press when books and religious literature were printed by hand. The art reached its highest perfection by the end of the fourteenth century, when it gave way to the earliest printing presses introduced in Germany by Gutenberg, the founder of the modern art of machine printing.

Prof. G. P. Winship, director of the treasury room in the Harry Elkins Widener Library, lectured while the film was being presented. Mr. Winship has made a special study of printing and old books during his years of service in the Harvard library and is recognized as one of the authorities in that field.

The John Barnard Associates have been engaged in collecting rare books and have also sponsored a number of exhibitions of unusual or valuable books owned by undergraduates in Harvard College.

The film was produced by the United Typothetae of America, a society of men interested in the history and future development of printing. Benjamin Franklin and his contemporaries played a prominent part in the theme of the motion picture, which showed how the industry grew with the stimulus given by new contrivances and the speeding up of the machines, making possible the present-day output of books and newspapers.

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CANADA TO ENCOURAGE  
LIGHT AIRPLANE CLUBS  
OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 10 (AP)—The Canadian Government's plan to promote aviation by equipping light airplane clubs with two planes has led to the formation of a club in this city and plans to organize others in all parts of the Dominion, officials of the Department of National Defense announced today.

The Government has offered, through the Department of National Defense, to furnish each club formed in the chief centers of population with two light airplanes of the De Havilland Moth type, the chief condition being that the planes be maintained under expert supervision.

NATION'S TRADE  
BOARDS TO VOTE  
ON TAX POLICY

Elimination of Government  
Current Surplus One of  
Measures Proposed

1500 ORGANIZATIONS  
TO CONSIDER MATTER

Seek \$400,000,000 Cut, Lower  
Corporate Income Levy,  
Committee Rule

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Elimination of the Government's current surplus, reduction of the corporation income tax to not more than 10 per cent and prolongation of the Joint Congressional Tax Committee are proposed in a report made by a special committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce, sent out for a referendum vote of its 1500 member organizations.

The three specific recommendations to be voted on are:

"1. That there be immediate reduction and repeal in federal taxes which, if made effective, are estimated to amount to \$400,000,000 in the first full year after the changes are made."

"2. That the rate of corporate income tax applicable to net income of 1927 should not exceed 10 per cent."

"3. That Congress should provide full opportunity for the Joint Congressional Tax Committee to perform proposals of federal tax laws and their administration."

A supplementary report dealing with technical and detailed proposals for a simplified system of federal taxation, applicable to peace-time conditions is under preparation by the committee.

Sees Corporations Burdened  
In support of its recommendations the Chamber's committee points out that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1927, the corporation tax yielded \$1,300,000,000, or 32 per cent of the total taxes, including customs collected by the Government. The Chamber sees in this in addition to the burden placed upon corporations, a doubtful fiscal policy in relying to so large an extent on one source of income, since it might be seriously affected by business vicissitudes.

State and local jurisdictions, it is said, also levy heavily on the corporations. In 1924, the last year for which there are complete available returns, taxes paid by corporations were two-thirds of the amount paid out in cash dividends. In addition, stockholders had to pay numerous other taxes as individuals.

"The amount passed on to the consumer tends to inflate prices and is directly reflected in the cost of living," the report says.

"Excessive taxes on corporations impose an undue and unfair burden on the small stockholder. In 1925 it is said that the majority of those making income tax returns paid more than four times as much taxes on income from corporations as they did on dividends as they would have had to pay in individual rates for these dividends."

Show How It Could Be Done  
A plea is also made for the reduction of corporation taxes on the ground that business and industrial development and the welfare of the country are dependent on the further argued that reduction of the corporate income tax to 10 per cent, repeal of the federal estate tax and the abolition of the war excise taxes on particular businesses could be accomplished without interfering with the normal fiscal operations of the Government.

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SPANISH EDUCATORS ARRIVE  
NEW YORK (AP)—Four Spanish professors have arrived to tour American universities for ideas to be incorporated into a new \$6,750,000 Government college in Madrid. Under supervision of the Rockefeller Institute the delegation will visit Harvard, Yale, Michigan, Detroit, Chicago, Johns Hopkins, and Rochester Universities.



BROADWAY AT NINTH STREET  
NEW YORK



R I D E   O N   T I R E S   B Y

# LEE of Conshohocken

BEFORE summer entirely loses its charm and before winter grips us with its rigors, enjoy to the utmost our Indian Summer and the Harvest Moon. Colder days are ahead; harder driving over snowy roads; ice ruts which wrench your steering wheel and play havoc with tires. Equip your car now for winter with heavier and safer tires.

No sturdier Heavy Duty tires are made than Lee Shoulderbilt Balloons and Lee DeLuxe High Pressure Cords. Over over-size, they have more rubber than most others, while the design of

the tread and its semi-flat surface insure the greatest possible protection against skidding.

The best of materials go into these tires, but of equal, if not greater importance to you, is the old Lee tradition of care and thoroughness, which Lee workmen for many years have put into their work.

Since the best tires are mostly built by hand, the craftsmanship put into any tire means more than anything else. Lee builds nothing but good tires. You can trust them.

LEE TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY  
CONSHOHOCKEN, PA.

*Shoulderbilt Balloon*  
The Lee "Heavy Duty" line. Made from start to finish up to Lee standards by Lee master craftsmen.  
An incomparable line of tires.

COST NO MORE TO BUY - FAR LESS TO RUN



## FEWER STRIKES PROVE BETTER LABOR FEELING

Survey Shows Public Wins  
Through Improved In-  
dustrial Relations

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK.—Improved relations between employers and workers in the United States were reflected in a decrease in the number of strikes during the last four years as compared with the previous eight-year period, according to a survey by the building economic research bureau of the American Bond and Mortgage Company.

The survey finds that the public has been the largest beneficiary of increased harmony in industrial relations for, as usual, "it is the public that pays the bill." Of the \$14,000,000 cost of 28,000 industrial disputes in the United States during the last 12 years, the public's share was \$1.3 per cent, while the workers bore 14.3 per cent of the total cost and employers only 3.8 per cent, according to the survey.

**Labor's Losses Offset**  
And while the public's losses were nearly five times larger than the aggregate loss to employers and employees, the survey finds that "Labor's losses were largely offset by a money wage increase of about 110 per cent, which, when considered in relation to the cost of living, represented a 22 per cent gain in buying power," and that "employers' losses were also somewhat retrieved by large increases in profits during recent years."

Losses to the public through industrial strikes amounted to only \$1,983,000,000 for the years 1923-1926 inclusive, while for the eight years from 1915 to 1922 they aggregated \$9,569,061,000, according to the survey.

The report declares that these figures "may be considered conservative," and that "the report is of course largely direct, the indirect costs being impossible to estimate." "The study revealed that since 1919, the greatest strike year in the history of the country, the report continues, "the relations between employers and workers have continued to improve until today the continuity of production is being disturbed by relatively few industrial disputes."

**New York Has Most Strikes**

New York heads the list with a total of 3496 strikes in the 12 years under review, or approximately 12 per cent of all the labor disputes in the country. Chicago was second, with 877; Boston third, with 633; Philadelphia, 630; Newark, 395; Cleveland, 383; St. Louis, 374; 422; San Francisco, 373; Baltimore, 305; Buffalo, 261; Detroit, 237; Pittsburgh, 232; Rochester, N. Y., 233, and Cincinnati, 234.

"The largest number of disputes was in the building industry," the report says, "with 447 reported strikes of 15.52 per cent of all those recorded. The clothing industry was second with 3548, or 12 per cent of all strikes reported, and the metal trades were third with a total of 3437 strikes, or 11 per cent of all strikes."

"As to the causes of the various strikes the study showed that of the total number 8991 or 31 per cent were for increased wages, 2047 or 7 per cent were against wage cuts and 1891 or 6 per cent were for union recognition. The other disputes were for various causes, such as nonpayment of wages, employment of non-union men, discrimination."

## NO BULGAR-SERB CRISIS EXPECTED

(Continued from Page 1)

ticularly attentive, and, indeed, is accused in some quarters of readiness to stir up strife. Aristide Briand and Sir Austen Chamberlain have discussed the tension, but the proposal for the convocation of the League of Nations, with a view to intervention, is premature.

The various governments are keeping their representatives informed through their representatives, hoping that direct negotiations will be sufficient. Generally an optimistic note has been struck. It is now announced that martial law will be declared by Bulgaria in the border provinces, thus preventing further outrages. This answer to the Yugoslavian demand is said to indicate a pacific disposition.

But it should be noted that this step cannot be taken without the authority of Parliament, which is not sitting, and it is hinted that the Premier, André Lippich, may be replaced by a more Nationalist politician. Bulgarian Conservatives are friendly toward Italy, which in certain circumstances might throw itself against Yugoslavia.

The Matin declares that no political conflict exists since Yugoslavia cannot hold Bulgaria responsible. It is merely police operations which are required. If everybody behaves sensibly no danger will arise, but these Macedonian troubles may serve as an excuse for foreign ambitions.

It must be confessed that Italy is criticized even by those who deprecate the constant attacks of the French Radical press on Fascism. King Boris, by a mere coincidence, is traveling in Italy. The Italian doctrine which holds that treaties must be modified in accordance with the growth or decline of the nations to which they apply, helps to keep Balkan aspirations alive, while the Italian newspaper comments remain anti-Yugoslavian and regard the profound cause of the unrest as lying in the attribution of Macedonia to Yugoslavia.

The Temps denounces the sensational rumors regarding ultimatums and preparations for a diplomatic rupture. On the contrary, the governments are showing moderation and prudence. Whenever there is the slightest incident in central Europe and the Balkans, a number of news agencies immediately send out a series of the gravest statements,

partly it may be presumed, with a political purpose, partly with a false sense of journalistic enterprise. It is perhaps this reckless dissemination of doubtful information that the tendentious commentary which constitute the real peril to the peace of Europe. Happily there is every reason to hope that the present difficulties will be settled in a friendly fashion.

**Fascist Press Evinces**

**Hostility to Serbia**

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

ROME, Oct. 10.—The crisis in the relations of Yugoslavia and Bulgaria is being followed with the greatest interest in Italy, although the situation is not viewed pessimistically, as joint action by the great powers will certainly prevent any further complications in that troubled sector. The attitude of the Fascist press is generally hostile to Yugoslavia, whose dealing with the Macedonian question calls for the strongest criticism.

Lavoro d'Italia urges the great powers to watch the Balkan situation with the greatest attention, "for it is now impossible to re-discuss the terms of the peace treaties, and if the errors made after war can only be remedied by another war, nevertheless it is absolutely necessary to prevent the injustices already perpetrated should serve as a pretext for new injustices."

Jugoslavia, adds the same newspaper, has not yet solved the Macedonian problem, and if unable to do so, she must suffer the consequences of her action. For no motive, concludes Lavoro, may Belgrade take advantage of these episodes to place Bulgaria in a false position.

## SCHOOL BUDGET CUT CRITICIZED

Too Many Parades, New  
York Education Association Declares

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—A protest against the Board of Estimate and Apportionment's action in slashing the school budget and its delay in approving the \$14,000,000 item for increasing teachers' salaries has just been made public by the Public Education Association of the City of New York.

The memorandum calls attention to the city's "lavish and spectacular expenditures for its recurring 'welcoming' programs, for parades, banquets and engraved invitations," and declares that "it seems a trifle over-throw" for the board to cut out an item of \$13,000 for 15 additional ungraded classes, considering that a recent survey showed a need for 243 such additional classes.

"If, however, the Board of Estimate is planning to use this \$14,000,000 to reduce its own appropriations toward the educational budget, and is using the absence of the salary schedules merely as a pretext for its action, it is very hard to justify," it adds.

The communication urges also that necessary funds be appropriated to publish the results of a school survey which cost \$40,000, and which for two years has been reported in the pigeonholes of the Board of Education.

## GROUPS ASK REPEAL OF CAPITAL PENALTY

New York Legislature Will  
Face Question Again

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK.—Abolition of capital punishment is to be urged upon the legislature at the next session by Lewis E. Lawes, warden of Sing Sing Prison, and by the League to Abolish Capital Punishment, which has already started a campaign of public education against the extreme penalty.

Mr. Lawes will speak at a mass meeting to be held last night in Buffalo and Dr. George W. Kirkway, formerly warden of Sing Sing; Arthur Garfield Hays, Frank P. Walsh and others will speak at meetings to be held in Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Albany, and other cities in the northern part of the State.

Governor Smith will be urged to make a straightforward plea to the Legislature and individual members of the Legislature will be appealed to with a view that they give the subject serious and careful thought. The same campaign will be carried to the people.

## MANITOBA'S TELEPHONE SYSTEM

WINNIPEG, Man. (Special Correspondence).—Manitoba's government-owned telephone system continues to reflect its successful operation in increased earnings. In a report covering the first nine months of the fiscal year ending last March, the figures show an increase of \$39,719 over the earnings for the corresponding period of last year.

Figures covering the installation of new instruments indicate that 90 per cent of the new telephones have been placed in residences. There are now 45,095 subscribers in Winnipeg.

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## LEGIONNAIRES WELCOMED BY KING AND QUEEN

British Sovereign Inquires  
After Visitors' Welfare—  
Shake Hands With All

LONDON, Oct. 10.—To have King George himself ask if everything possible had been done to make their visit enjoyable was the distinction which befell the American Legion "good will" party when it was received at Buckingham Palace today.

Alanson B. Houghton, American Ambassador, headed the delegation and presented Howard P. Savage, retiring Legion commander, to King George and Queen Mary. The sovereigns shook hands with Mr. Savage and the King said that he hoped that all the Americans had had a good time in England, adding with a smile, that if they had not he would like to know the reason why.

After entering the palace by the inner court, the American Legion party passed through the great green drawing room to the throne room where the King and Queen shook hands with the members individually, taking a full hour for the reception. American Legionnaires to the number of 250 were the guests of Admiral Earl Beatty and Countess Beatty at their beautiful home, the Priory, Reigate. Countess Beatty was formerly Miss Ethel Field, daughter of the late Marshall Field of Chicago.

**Legions Farewell Message**  
Mr. and Mrs. Houghton assisted in receiving the guests, while among those present was Lady Spencer Churchill, head of the women's section of the International Federation of Ex-combatants.

The eighth annual convention of this federation was held in London, American and other delegates attending. Nicola San Samuele, of Naples was appointed president of the federation for 1928.

On the eve of the departure of the American Legionnaires, Mr. Savage issued a farewell message to the legion, expressing in behalf of the Legion its deep appreciation of the welcome accorded them. In his message he says:

"The sincerity of Great Britain's reception has gone beneath the usual formalities. We shall carry with us the cherished always, warmest memories of the British Empire's hospitality. The Legion's official tour had but one motive—that of good will. Truly we shall take back home with us a sympathetic understanding of Great Britain and her people and an abiding admiration for the indomitable British pluck which has enabled her to cope with post-war problems and find such a successful solution for them."

## FILM INDUSTRY UNDER INQUIRY

(Continued from Page 1)

mony supporting its finding. It should be understood, it is made clear, that the action against the Paramount organization was in essence a last case, as the several corporations motion picture producers that supply the bulk of important films and entertainments, admitted, all committed to block-book practices. In effect, then, the order issued to Paramount is an order issued to the whole industry.

It remains only to be seen whether or not the exhibitors will make hay while the sun shines. In this government board hearing as they have in the semiprivate of the exhibitors' conferences. At their own meetings the exhibitors have protested against block-booking to the extent of discussing the advisability of calling a film buyers' strike.

**Ask Right of Selection**  
According to the exhibitors, the most objectionable phase of block-booking is the freedom it offers the distributor to work off films of little entertainment on their programs. Even worse, it is declared, is the custom of compelling the showing of all program pictures.

The exhibitors declare that they are not allowed to suppress the dull and trashy pictures, even after they have bought them. Even if willing to buy "bombs" to get good films, they declare it is fundamentally unfair to the good name of their business to be compelled to show good films and poor films alike.

If they are not allowed even this discretion, they maintain, private enterprise is damaged, trust all kinds of competing methods, and the exhibitor loses the confidence of the public.

Some 200 delegates are expected at the conference, representing three groups: producers, distributors and independent exhibitors. Great care, it is stated, has been and will be

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exercised to ensure the selection and certification of exhibitors who are in no way affiliated with either the producers or the exhibitors. Amalgamations of interests in the motion picture industry have appeared to such an extent that the affairs of many exhibitors have become financially inextricable from their activities in the distributing or producing fields, or both.

## WOMEN OUTLINE 1928 EXPOSITION

Arts and Industries Exhibition Proved of Interest in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK.—Plans for the 1928 exposition of Women's Arts and Industries are being made as the 1927 show draws to a close at the Astor Hotel. The 1928 show will carry still further the co-operation between home industries and outside activities, which was the outstanding feature this year, the home and club women for the first time in the history of the six expositions taking a position of equal importance with the business and professional women. In addition to the exhibition of the progress of women, an effort will be made to bring out more clearly new year advances which women have made in invention, manufacture and similar work on a large scale.

The variety of women's work has been illustrated to a greater degree this year than in preceding expositions. Gertrude Karlan, who was apprenticed to a silversmith and now makes jewelry on her own account, has a booth next door to the home-play-dress exhibit, which is intended to foster interest in individual and community efforts to establish neighborhood play spots for city children.

**Many Other Things Shown**  
Harriet Emmons, with her booth to advertise the new women's hotel, where everything from an easily accessible trunk to a mending service is provided, is near Miss Zallo's exhibit of Venetian lace made by Venetian women in her New York City workshop. Sue Hastings' marionettes have won a high award, dressed to represent a century of fashion changes as has the "permanence" fashion exhibit on figures instead of models. Mrs. Gregory Smith has educational games and toys and Mrs. Ripley Hitchcock has a booth for dolls and toys.

There are a dozen organizations such as the League of Women Voters illustrating the use of a voting machine, the Women's National Republican Club, the women of the Democratic club committee, the National Woman's Party, the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association and the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

The American Folk Dance Society has an exhibit of research material on music, costumes, games, festivals and dances to attract attention to its program of folk dance institutions and training courses for leaders which are intended to promote wholesome recreation and cultivate a general knowledge and appreciation of folk arts and crafts.

**Story of a Painted Smock**  
What E. Varian Cockcroft has done to revolutionize the process of printing on silk is illustrated at the booth of E. Cockcroft Silk Company. After some years of studying art, Miss Cockcroft had painted a velvet smock for herself when there came a period of need in her family. She took the smock to a Fifth Avenue shop where she had been a customer and asked the proprietor to try to sell it. That very day she received a check for \$100.

Immediately she decided to go into business, rented an old New Jersey barn for \$4 a month, and began to turn out hand-painted silks and velvets in bulk patterns, with her husband in charge of the marketing. At the end of the month it was necessary to move into New York for studio and display purposes. When she had 80 employees and had made another move into uptown quarters, Miss Cockcroft decided that the demand for her designs was going to necessitate printing by manufacturers instead of the hand method which she then was using.

Mr. La Follette for Norris  
In past years the Wisconsin delegates nominated and voted for the

insurgent bloc, as well as legislative issues in Congress will comprise the program of operations of the insurgent bloc.

Plans of organization and activity, already well under way among them, contemplate not only the exerting to a maximum degree of their position as the balance of power in the Senate on legislative issues at the coming session, but they propose to attempt a dominating position in the struggle to nominate a Republican presidential candidate.

None Interested in Third Party  
None of the insurgents is interested in a third party movement. Conversations with the leaders disclosed that they consider such a project as futile, for the time being they are of the view that they can more effectively win the two old parties, than to attempt the great task of organizing a new political machine. At the close of the 1924 presidential campaign there was strong feeling among the insurgents to continue the third party movement inaugurated with the La Follette-Wheeler presidential candidacy. The passing on of the elder La Follette ended that trend, however, and during the past two years it has become ever more apparent that as far as the insurgents were concerned, they would operate within the old party lines.

Personal political exigencies have had considerable to do with this decision. A number of them, including Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin; Lynn J. Frazier (R.), Senator from North Dakota; Robert B. Howell (R.), Senator from Nebraska; Henrik Shipstead (F-L), Senator from Minnesota; and Burton K. Wheeler (D), Senator from Montana, must stand for re-election in 1928. All face stiff contests that preclude party juggling. In each of these states, with the exception possibly of Minnesota, party nomination means election.

**Seek Liberal Platform**  
The insurgents' presidential plans contemplate the organization of a sort of compact, aggressive spearhead at the national convention. They consider themselves certain of the delegations of at least two states to begin with, Wisconsin and Nebraska. They believe they can capture those of North Dakota and Iowa, and pick up a score or more of delegates from other western states.

With such a group of 50 or more delegates they are of the view that they could make a determined contest for a liberal platform and oppose the selection of a candidate they object to.

George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, successor of the elder La Follette as the leader of the insurgent bloc, is the man they propose having assume the "candidacy" necessary to gather in delegates. Neither Mr. Norris nor his fellow insurgents have any idea that he could obtain the Republican nomination. But they are confident that he can have the Nebraska delegation if he wishes it, and Mr. La Follette has given assurances that the Wisconsin delegates can be won for him. Mr. La Follette and his colleague, John J. Blaine (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, will head a complete slate of La Follette delegates in the presidential primary that takes place in Wisconsin early in the spring of 1928.

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## INSURGENT BLOC PLANS ACTIVITY FOR PRESIDENCY

Plan Dominating Position  
on Choice of Candidate—  
To Remain in Party

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Republican presidential politics, as well as legislative issues in Congress will comprise the program of operations of the insurgent bloc.

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## Motor Show Opens in New York Jan. 7

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK.—The twenty-eighth annual national automobile show will be held in the Grand Central Palace here on Jan. 7 to 14, according to the announcement just made by Roy D. Chapin, president of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce. Forty-four makes of passenger automobiles and 18 makes of trucks will be displayed.

Factories throughout the country, according to the reports of the association for the first nine months of this year, have turned out 2,605,804 automobiles, an increase of 94 per cent over the similar period a year ago, although the Ford factories have made comparatively few cars during the last six months. September production was 273,309 cars, which exceeded the same month of 1926 by 14 cars.

**PERE MARQUETTE VALUATION**  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—A final valuation of the Pere Marquette Railroad as of June 30, 1915, was fixed today by the Interstate Commerce Commission at \$42,786,330.

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## ARGENTINA AIMS TO NATIONALIZE ITS OIL AND GAS

Present Concessions Will Not Be Disturbed—Cart Lunch Bill Unpopular

BUENOS AIRES (Special Correspondence)—Congress recently voted approval of the project to nationalize the oil fields. The project for nationalization was put up for voting in general, and carried the majority. The part approved was the "royal" of the concession, which had taken place in Congress during several weeks preceding, which decided that: "Private properties of the Nation are: (1) The sources and natural deposits of petroleum; (2) the hydrocarbonate gases found in the subsoil, or which escape from the surface of the land."

The motion did not include the expropriation of existing concessions, and it would seem that this course is not seriously contemplated by any save the Irigoyen faction. The most important point, from the foreigner's point of view, in the project, is the nationalization of foreign companies. The term means the incorporation here in Argentina of firms who wish to engage in exploiting the oil fields, the object being to do away with the apprehension of foreign intervention, there having been certain notorious cases on this continent in which foreign capital oil fields were the cause of armed intervention.

**Prize Bull-Interest Drops**  
The "meat war" or live-stock crisis, which has been raging for the last 12 months, more or less, in Argentina, was clearly reflected in the sales ring at Palermo recently, when the grand champion of the 1927 National Live-stock Show, "Mittelsa Lovely Chief," owned by Messrs. Lacau and Serré, was knocked down for \$37,000, which is one of the lowest prices recorded for the champion short-horn bull. In 1925, "Faithful 20" went for the record price of \$152,000, but this year the lack of interest in high-priced bulls was very evident. The bidding for the champion was disappointed.

There were many seats in the great hall, which is usually crowded with enthusiastic cattle-men and interested spectators, and when the President of the Republic arrived there were many empty places round the table. On the whole, however, it is believed by some breeders that the famous prize bull, for brilliant some of the preceding shows have created false standards of success, and, therefore, the low price paid for the Mittelsa bull should be considered a disappointment.

James Cameron, who was the judge this year for the northern entries at Palermo, declared in an interview that the improvement in the breed since his last visit to this country seven years ago was nothing short of remarkable, the parts where the improvement was most noticeable being the shoulders and the head.

**New Ambassador Already Known**  
Among recent arrivals in Buenos Aires the most important is undoubtedly that of Robert Wood Bliss, the new United States Ambassador to Argentina, who arrived on the Steamship American Legion.

Mr. Bliss is no stranger to this country, having spent some time here as far back as 1906, when he was secretary to the Argentine Embassy. Mr. Bliss was interested in the many changes which have taken place in the city in the last 21 years, changes which have meant the development of a rather backward and provincial capital into a flourishing, up-to-date intensely industrial and cosmopolitan metropolis.

The task of the United States Ambassador at Buenos Aires is much more delicate and difficult than most people realize, for this city is by many held to be the very center, intellectually, politically and financially of Latin America. Indeed, Argentina, in common with the United States, has been accused of a decided leaning toward imperialism, which is the effect of her prosperity rather than of any act of the smaller republics, who are inclined to look askance at her power and wealth.

The Municipal Council of the City of Buenos Aires has recently de-

creed that the hand-drawn restaurant carts which ply along the docks and certain of the poorer quarters of the city are to be abolished on the grounds that they are unhygienic and not in keeping with the advance of modernity in Buenos Aires.

That this decree is quite unnecessary will readily be understood when it is explained that the meals served by these moving restaurants consist of fresh bread, a thick, juicy steak grilled before the client's eyes on a coal fire, lettuce sprinkled with salt and vinegar, and, in summer, huge, colorful slices of watermelon.

"What more healthy or appetizing menu could be asked for by dock hands and laborers?" queries La Nación, a leading newspaper in this city. And surely it is better to eat the midday meal in the open than in the smoke-laden atmosphere of the small poky restaurants to be met with in such dubious quarters as the Boca and the Avenida Leandro Alem.

The owners of the carts are trying to get the decree annulled, particularly as it affects only part of the city. Whether their attempts will be successful is a matter for conjecture, but it is to be hoped that these picturesque institutions, with their piles of tin plates, blue enamel mugs, their tiny ovens, and strings of pork sausages lightly flavored with garlic and black pepper, hanging from the galvanized iron roofs, will be allowed to remain—an undoubted saving to laborers and a delight to all lovers of the striking and unusual.

**Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House**  
Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following: Mr. Ian George Watt, Udon, N. Y.; Mrs. Christa S. Stewart, Montreal; Miss Mabel R. Manning, Los Angeles; Mrs. Anna K. Perry, San Francisco, Calif.; Mrs. Edith Roecker, Duluth, Minn.; Mr. and Mrs. R. A. May, Jersey City, N. J.

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## Ahmed Zogu Puts Albania Ahead by Use of His Broad Powers

Spectacular, Tireless President—Young in Years, Old in Resource—Outdoes Crowned Despots, Yet Has Been Making of Republic

TIRANA, Albania (Special Correspondence)—Two huge white letters, A and Z, are visible for many miles near the top of the highest peak of the imposing lofty bare ridge, Tara-bosh, at the very entrance to Albania from the Montenegrin side—at the southern end of a defile amid wild, barren mountains without villages, flocks, herds or vineyards.

Those two great letters were recently placed there by a patriotic or-

In every shop and public building you see pictures of Ahmed Zogu. In Tirana Zogu maintains three houses—that of his mother and sisters, his own and another. He also has at his exclusive disposal one of the finest houses in Durazzo, built and maintained at public expense. The one fine house at Scutari or near Scutari, which has barely been finished and is just now being elaborately furnished, and which is surrounded by a cordon of white guard houses for red soldiers, is Ahmed Zogu's, paid for by the state. Albania's best band, the members of which are well paid, is his personal band.

There are just two generals in Albania—one is Sir John Percy, the other is Ahmed Zogu. **Great Rise in Five Years**  
This ruler, good-looking, brave, with much presence of mind and a good deal of tenacity, is Albania's "strong man." He is a Muslim, mountain-born from all parts of Albania, the son of a leading family in his district, a hereditary chieftain. For more than a decade he has played a promising role in his country's history. Although it was not more than five years ago that he became one of the very first leaders for a long time he has been regarded by all as "the coming man." In the stormy years following the war, when foreigners dominated the country and Italy was putting forth vigorous efforts to gain complete control of Albania, Zogu and his retainers did their part for the national cause and effectively aided their fellow nationalists in securing Albania's independence.

He was present at the famous congress of Lushnja, at which, in January, 1920, a group of self-appointed patriots from all parts of Albania, in spite of Italian occupation, constituted an independent state and formed a purely indigenous Albanian Government. There were created a directory of four persons, a council of ministers and a Parliament, all emanating from the delegates at the congress of Lushnja. At that time Ahmed Zogu was permitted to become a Minister, and ever since he has been a dominant figure in Albanian politics, always controlling either the Ministry of the Interior or the Army or both.

**Defied From Government**  
For a time he was a close friend and colleague of a very intelligent, vigorous and "progressive" leader, the priest Fan S. Noli. He was decidedly against foreign intervention and domination. He was known as a man of much determination and firmness and proved a source of much strength in one cabinet after another. He was in a very close friendship with the group of large landowners, who own most of Albania's best arable land, and was an open opponent of their leader, Essad Pasha.

At turbulent moments he showed himself the man of grit and audacity. Once, when he left the capital on a punitive expedition into the north, the cabinet at Tirana was overthrown, and it was Zogu who came back hurriedly and restored it to power. Again in 1921, when Tirana was attacked and largely occupied by a rebel band it was he who, with one other minister, dared to stay in the

capital, and he succeeded in re-establishing order.

A group of young people thought that he was aspiring to become a Caesar, and a fiery young Brutus shot the ambitious minister in the Parliament house, but Ahmed Zogu was only wounded. The would-be assassin was warmly applauded by many people, and a while later a very able and rising young member of Parliament who was known to be opposed to Zogu was killed. It was believed that the present President had a hand in the assassination, and doubtless supported by certain foreign governments which were opposed to the priest's "Bolshevistic" leanings. Ahmed Zogu took advantage of the opposition of the feudal landlords, and with help from Belgrade entered Albania six months after he had been driven out. He entered from Macedonia in South Serbia with many followers native and foreign, with plenty of arms and a large quantity of ammunition, and within a week was master of Tirana.

Since then he has ruled Albania. He brought about certain changes in the constitution, the most important of which was the creation of the presidential office with very extensive powers. A Senate was also formed. It consists of 13 members who serve for six years. The 47 members of the House serve for four years. There are seven ministries. In general Albania enjoys all the institutions which exist in the most advanced modern democracies.

But Ahmed Zogu is absolute master. He dominates every department of the Government and oversees every detail in the administration. He works very hard, is alert, decides quickly, and acts promptly. He is commander-in-chief of the army and controls a well-organized police force. He brooks no criticism. There is no opposition press or party. No protest or discussion meetings can be held. Every road is vigilantly watched, every traveler repeatedly required to show his local passport. No one speaks freely or openly. Suspicion is rife. Dissatisfaction is common.

**Nation Thriving**  
It is the general opinion that Ahmed Zogu is planning to declare himself prince or king. He is expected to seek a marriage with some foreign princess. He acts how like a king, being incomparably more pompous and ostentatious than Boris, King of Bulgaria, and not a few other sovereigns.

Head of a very poor state, with a population less than that of many American cities, he spends with a lavish hand. He receives from his little state of poverty-stricken villagers a sum not comparable to that received by the President of France. He seldom shows himself and is more closely guarded than any Balkan sovereign. He is one of Europe's most absolutist dictators. There is no political freedom in his land.

On the other hand, there is order and progress. Every observer reports that Albania is advancing. They all find a decided improvement. "The last two years have been good years for Albania," they say. What does that mean? Road building, Bridge construction. New public buildings. More schools. General security. Work. Business.

Ahmed Zogu has made it possible for serious, energetic people to work for Albania. He has made travel comparatively rapid and safe. He has greatly improved Albania's trade balance. He is turning his capital from a wretched village into a city. He himself is an indefatigable worker and an organizer. And since Albania, united for the first time in modern history, needs discipline and order, the people would endure his despotism if he were frugal and economical.

**Loves Pomp**  
Besides his extravagance and love of pomp, he has another quality which estranges him from his people. He is too dependent on Italy. He is trying to use Italy as his tool. Italy is also trying to use him. Together they have brought Rome into Tirana. Ahmed Zogu's money, guns, munition, and army instructors are largely Italian. So he is not independent. Italy should give her support to Zogu's opponents, the President would probably fall.

What will happen no one can predict. One can only say that Albania is advancing, that order prevails, that a strong dictator governs, that a very industrious man is at the head of affairs, that Italy dominates, that a people noted for swift rebellions is restless, and that Zogu's enemies exiled to foreign lands are very active.

**WORKING GIRL HOSTEL FOR PORT ELIZABETH**  
STANDERTON, S. A. (Special Correspondence)—Mrs. Tonkin is South Africa's first woman factory inspector, and has now been responsible for the opening of the Working Girls Club at Port Elizabeth, which has done splendid work on behalf of the hundreds of young girls employed in the factories there. A new hostel at a cost of £10,000 is being built, and is, so far, the only one of its kind in the Union. It is proposed to erect similar industrial hostels in all large towns where welfare work for women is receiving attention.

It is felt in South Africa as in Great Britain that those associated with industry should keep before them two ideals, first that of associating the workers with any welfare efforts in the factory, and second that of inculcating into foremen their responsibility for the welfare both of the industry and of the individual worker. Mrs. Tonkin has made a study of the great Federal Labor bureaus in America, and considers that "welfare work" in Great Britain and the Union is a much more elastic and comprehensive term than that known in America.

**Chief Executive of Albania**  
Ahmed Zogu

Parhina No Crowned Ruler of Europe Before the World War Ruled With Such Absolute Sway as Does the President of the Republic of Albania. Yet the Little Nation Has Been Vastly the Gainer by the Astute Manner in Which He Has Exercised His Power.

organization in Scutari, Albania's largest northern city. They stand for Ahmed Zogu, the President of the Albanian Republic.

The Albanian stamps bear the picture of Ahmed Zogu; his head is surrounded with a wreath; there is an A in one upper corner, a Z in the other. The Albanian bank notes or bills, of larger denominations, bear his picture. The new gold coins and silver dollars or five-franc pieces also have his name and picture stamped upon them.

Albania's 800 or more "red soldiers" and officers, with black boots, black fur caps and red uniforms, who are well paid and well armed, are Ahmed Zogu's personal guard. The soldiers of at least one regiment, naturally Albania's best regiment, wear buttons and caps bearing the letters A. Z. On the clothes of Albanian diplomats are A. Z. buttons.

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BATH: 10, New Bond Street  
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EASTBOURNE: 6, Grove Road  
LEEDS: 23, Cornhill Street  
LIVERPOOL: 64, Bold Street  
MANCHESTER: 30, King Street  
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE: 6, Northumberland Street  
PLYMOUTH: 117, Tavistock Rd.  
SCARBOROUGH: 6, Royal Hotel Shops

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NEW YORK: 590, Fifth Avenue  
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**CANADA**  
MONTREAL: 326, St. Catherine Street West  
TORONTO: 84, Yonge Street  
VANCOUVER: 648, Granville St.

**AUSTRALIA**  
MELBOURNE: 234 36, Flinders Lane  
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BUENOS AIRES: Avenida de Mayo 1055  
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**EGYPT**  
ALEXANDRIA: 11, Bombay Castle Street

## India Declared to Be Ideal for Air Line Development

Calcutta Aviation Head Says Calcutta-Rangoon Line Would Beat Boat by 48 Hours

BOMBAY (Special Correspondence)—"We have an ideal country for commercial air transport. Distances are great and means of communication none too good. Climatic conditions are favorable." This was the interesting statement made by Col. F. C. Sheldermine, the recently appointed director of civil aviation in India, in the course of an address delivered to the Air League of India at Karachi, surveying the position of aviation in this country. The speaker described the air routes in India which would be of the greatest benefit to the general community and offered the best chances of commercial success, and discussed the essential needs for their development.

Until a short time ago there was a good deal of mystery surrounding the Government of India's intentions on the subject of the development of civil flying in this country. That mystery was largely dissipated by the recent report of the Indian Air Board, elaborating its proposals for assisting private enterprise to start commercial aviation services, and now from Colonel Sheldermine the public has obtained a clear idea of the lines along which the Government proposes to work.

In the opinion of the director, if a regular weekly service could be provided from Europe or Egypt to Karachi, extensions from Karachi to Delhi and to Bombay, should be of great value for the carriage of mails and passengers. Even with a weekly service running only from Egypt, a saving of seven days between London and Karachi can be effected, and with extensions to Delhi and Bombay there will be a saving of six days in the case of Delhi and four in the case of Bombay.

From Calcutta to Rangoon, according to the speaker, air transport would show a very marked improvement on the present steamer service. The latter takes 56 hours, whereas by flying boat the journey could be completed in eight to nine hours. After describing the proposed air routes in India, the director of aviation proceeded to discuss the essentials needed for their development.

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## Guidance of Pupils by Deans Advocated in All High Schools

Field Secretary of Parent-Teacher Congress Outlines  
Plan at Boston Institute—Says Character Training  
Must Have Foundation in Home

Boys and girls of high school age, who are under wise guidance, can be safely depended upon to make right decisions for themselves on their social conduct, Mrs. Charles E. Roe, field secretary of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, told those who attended the second day's session today of the institute which opened Saturday in Perkins Hall under auspices of the Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Association.

For that reason the association is doing all it can to obtain the appointment of a dean of boys in every high school and a dean of girls in every girls' high school, and both in mixed high schools, whether junior or senior, she stated.

Parents, however, should not throw the burden of conduct of the schools but should themselves develop moral, and ethical standards, standards of dress and activities; they should strive to understand young people in relation to social conditions, then, when left to themselves, young people will do more for themselves than when rules are imposed upon them; they will think faster and straighter than many groups of adults.

### Methods of Organization

Throughout her talks Mrs. Roe emphasizes the educational significance of the parent-teacher movement, rather than its contributions as a social service. She showed that beginning with the infant its work is with and for children up to and through high school and college, and that it aims to reach the child through the home, the school and the community, holding each responsible for his well-being.

The work this morning related especially to the organization and activities of committees, and brought out that no work, however seemingly small or insignificant of itself, was really small or insignificant, for it was a part of that great work going on all over the land and in foreign countries, in behalf of the child.

The object of all the work is to promote child welfare in home, school, church and community; to raise the standards of home life; to obtain more adequate laws for the care and protection of women and children, and each local group certainly is making some contribution to these ends, she said.

Character education, which begins in the school begins six years too late, Mrs. Roe went on to say. It must go back beyond the child into the home. It must begin with the parent.

### Standardization of Values

"If the home teaching differs radically from the school teaching as to what constitutes honor, truth, justice and civic righteousness, what sort of ideals we look for in the child who is trained by such a double standard?" she asked, pointing her argument that both home and school must work together.

The vital need in education today is a standardization of values, an application of knowledge to the activities of the community, a closer relationship between theory and practice, she went on, and said that through conference of parents and teachers this ideal may be made a reality.

It may be developed until it completely covers that "no man's land"

which now lies between the average home and the average school. The questions of the one are closely related to the questions of the other, but beyond the influence or control of either, unless home and school are properly linked together.

The third and last day of the institute will be held tomorrow.

## STATIONERS TO ACT ON TRADE ABUSES

National President Makes Plea  
at Annual Session

Following meetings of the Executive Committee and the Board of Governors yesterday, the twenty-second annual convention of the National Association of Stationers opened this morning at the Hotel Statler with representatives present from every state, and including sizable delegations from Canada and England and the West Indies.

The first action was taken by W. Neil Stewart, president of the national association, when, in his report to the convention, he urged better trade relations, and the appointment of a trade relations committee made up equally of manufacturers, retailers and wholesalers, whose purpose would be "to search out abuses and prevent them from becoming trade customs."

Four of the abuses he mentioned were the selling by manufacturers of wholesalers to the consumer at dealer prices, without regard from the dealer; the autocratic attitude assumed by some of the larger manufacturers in insisting that a dealer take a certain amount of his product at a fixed cost, regardless of whether the dealer could dispose of the amount; the operations of brokers, who had no stock but merely took orders and then bought from the manufacturers in small lots to fill them; and the generally unrestricted actions of some dealers who lacked regard for their competitors.

## RAILROAD GIVES CAR FOR USE OF STUDENTS

SAN FRANCISCO (Staff Correspondence)—A special car has been given over to education by the Market Street Railway Company, which has recently opened its extensive shops here to students.

The special car, originally intended for use by the company executives, is used exclusively for transporting classes from schools to the car shops and returning them to the schools.

Classes are divided into small groups of five, and under competent instructors are taken to the departments which interest them most. Technical students at public, private and night schools, and all classes interested in mechanical engineering are offered this service without charge by the street railway company.

ATLANTIC ORDERS RAILS  
CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—Atlantic ordered 12,000 feet of rails as follows: 17,000 tons each to Illinois Steel and Inland Steel and 200 to Bethlehem Steel company.

## Speaks at Institute



MRS. CHARLES E. ROE  
Field Secretary, National Congress of  
Parents and Teachers.

## MORE LEGIONNAIRES HOME ON CARMANIA

New Commander Tells of Re-  
newed International Amity

Bringing the third shipload of returning Legionnaires from the Paris convention of the American Legion, the Cunard Line steamer Carmania arrived at East Boston today from Southampton. Havre and Cobh. The steamer was decorated with flags of the international signal code and the Legion band on board alternated with a band on the roof of the Cunard wharf as the vessel approached.

On board were delegates from Massachusetts, New York, Illinois, Pennsylvania and Oklahoma, a total of 477 passengers of whom 435 landed at Boston.

Lieut. Commander Edward E. Spafford of New York, national commander of the American Legion, returned on the Carmania with Mrs. Spafford. Commander Spafford said: "One hundred and fifty years of friendship have been cemented by the visit of the American Legion to France. The polio and the doghouse have again clasped hands and stood shoulder to shoulder in the great parade through the Arc de Triomphe."

William Fisher, representing Mayor Nichols, and Capt. Edward P. O'Dowd, met the steamer at the pier. Two fire boats met the Carmania in the upper harbor and made a large water display by way of greeting and with their sirens screaming escorted the Carmania to the berth at East Boston.

## BIG COPPER SHIPMENTS SENT BY WAY OF CANAL

ROME, N. Y., Oct. 8 (Special)—Two of the largest raw copper shipments ever received here have arrived in Rome by way of the Barge Canal. The largest weighed 9000 tons, the other between 7000 and 8000 tons. The shipments were consigned to the Rome Brass & Copper Company and to the Rome Wire Company and will be made up chiefly into copper wire.

Since more than one-tenth of the copper used in the United States is manufactured in this city, large shipments of raw copper to this city are not without importance, and the Barge Canal this year were said to exceed records previously established.

## EASTERN STAR CLUB WILL HONOR OFFICERS

Reception at Vendome Is  
Planned for Oct. 14

A reception for Mrs. Elizabeth M. Raymond, new president of the Boston Eastern Star Women's Club, other officers of the club, guests and honorary members, will be given under the direction of the vice-presidents at the Vendome on Friday, Oct. 14, at 2 p. m.

Mrs. Carl L. Watson, district director of the sixth district of the State Federation of Women's Clubs will be a guest. Mrs. Clara Maes, soprano, will sing, accompanied by Mrs. Alice Eldridge Dascombe.

The new president, Mrs. Raymond, is senior past matron of the Milton Chapter, O. E. S., and was Deputy Grand Matron of the Grand Chapter of the O. E. S. of Massachusetts in 1916 and 1925. Two years ago Mrs. Raymond was president of the Matrons and Patrons Association of the State, and is an officer in the Siloam White Shrine, Mrs. Amy M. Burns, who is chairman of the committee preparing the reception, is first vice-president of the club. Other officers are: Mrs. Nellie M. Merritt, second vice-president; Mrs. Annie J. Libby, third vice-president; Mrs. Nellie E. Tiffin, recording secretary; Mrs. Gertrude M. Pezzy, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Lizzie A. Gilman, treasurer. The directors of the club are: Miss Mary D. Clair, Mrs. Louis T. Perkins, Mrs. Nellie A. Lord, Miss Edna F. Dodge, Mrs. Maude E. Wright, Mrs. Emma J. Lord, Mrs. Nellie E. Rhodes, and Mrs. Ottilie Dreschler.



MRS. ELIZABETH M. RAYMOND  
New President of Boston Eastern Star  
Women's Club

## RELATIVE OF SIMMONS' FOUNDER, IS FRESHMAN

Special distinction is given the freshman class at Simmons in having as one of its members Hope Brownell, the great-granddaughter of the founder of the college. Miss Brownell, who lives in Little Compton, R. I., the birthplace of John Simmons, says she would not think of attending any other school.

Her great-grandfather left wealth for the endowment of an institution which should train young women practically as well as intellectually, and she feels that his desire has been fulfilled in the establishment and development of Simmons.



MISS HOPE BROWNELL

## BALKAN AMITY IS PREDICTED BY MR. DRYER

Good Will Envoy Tells  
How Discussion Relieved  
Tense Situation

The populations at vast vast sections in Europe earnestly desire to be friendly with their neighbors, and to see "the folly of international isolationism" done away with, in the opinion of Oliver Dryer, general secretary of the International Fellowship of Reconciliation, who explained today his efforts to modify ill feeling between Bulgaria and Serbia. The impediment, he said, is due to misunderstanding. Mr. Dryer, a mild-mannered British diplomatist in the larger reading of the term, spoke last evening at the First Baptist Church in Melrose about Christianity and War. This evening under the joint auspices of the Fellowship and the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, he will speak for the last time in Boston. His tour of the United States continues until mid-November.

"When I entered Bulgaria for the first time," Mr. Dryer said, "all Bulgarians were continuing to think of Serbia only in terms of past difficulties, of territory lost, of wrongs endured. I met a group of individuals, reflective of the varied life of the country at the university. An educational center is a good background for such meetings, for education is a common heritage. And in the course of talking over prevailing difficulties, I said, 'I shall go from here to Herbia. What shall I say to the Serbians I meet? Shall I say that Bulgarians find the Serbs impossible, untrustworthy, that the long discussion over the Macedonian question will continue, or shall I say that there are in Bulgaria men and women anxious to let the past alone and to think of a new day, with understanding and an intention looking toward peace? I was able to go to Serbia authorized to say the latter.'"

"When I got to Serbia I found the same attitude. Serbia, every one I saw told me, had made tremendous and unappreciated contributions to the world. 'The Bulgarians were not good Slavs but intrinsically Tartars and impossible. Co. on, and so on. We talked matters over, I said, what I had been told by Bulgarians to say. The Serbs were at first astonished. Some were violent and hard to convince. Gradually there was a feeling, 'Perhaps we have been hasty, factually prejudiced; we must try to believe.' The feeling grew. 'We will believe that Serbia has a right to forget the past. We will do the same.' And we had progressed a little. Understanding does that."

"The hostilities of men are built upon mistaken views. One country thinks that or so about its neighbor, and there grows a hostility. The object of the hostilities is in kind, and the hostility is increased. But we are thankful to find that, as groups in countries, first by themselves, later together, get together and talk things over, hostility melts away. The hope of the future tends to be seen in forsaking to beaten tracks of violence and in augmentation of the ways of statesmen and diplomacy with the overtures of individual good will by the plain men and women at hostile nations. I have been many times since to Bulgaria, many times to Serbia. The inclination toward a forgetting of the past grows. It will grow. And at last a peace which is basically sound will come, not only between Bulgaria and Serbia, but between other countries which have misunderstood each other."

## BROAD TRAFFIC SURVEY PLANNED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—A nationwide survey of traffic conditions, intended to put into use existing sources of information which have not been applied to present solutions of the congestion problem, will be launched soon by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce. The directors of the association have just been empowered by the members, at their annual meeting, to outline the platform of action.

J. J. Rascoe, a vice-president of the General Motors Corporation, launched the suggestion with the statement that advance knowledge of the situations to be encountered is necessary to improve traffic control. The investigation of the automobile chamber, it is expected, will bear particularly upon the relation of

## COURT CANCELS SINCLAIR LEASE OF OIL RESERVE

Government's Contentions of  
Fraud Is Sustained by  
Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (P)—The Government won a complete victory in the Supreme Court in its effort to have Harry F. Sinclair's lease of the Teapot Dome naval oil reserve in Wyoming canceled.

The court, in a unanimous opinion delivered by Associate Justice Butler, held that Sinclair's lease and contract had been made by Albert B. Fall, while Secretary of the Interior, without authority of law and that fraud and corruption in the transaction had been proved by the evidence.

**Ends Civil Litigation**  
The decision ends the civil litigation over the naval oil reserves growing out of the Senate's investigation. The Government's victory was as sweeping as it was in the Doherty case, which resulted in the cancellation of the Doherty's lease of the Elk Hills Naval Reserve in California.

## CIVIL CONTROL CONSIDERED FOR NICARAGUA VOTE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—Recommendation that a committee of impartial American citizens be appointed to supervise the Nicaraguan elections next year, in place of military representatives of the United States who are maintaining order there, is being considered by the State Department, according to a letter from Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, to Florella H. La Guardia, Representative from New York City, just made public here.

Mr. Kellogg's letter is in reply to one from Mr. La Guardia recommending that "This Government assign a group of experienced, sincere and impartial Americans, unspoiled by dramatic training and bare of side arms, Gatling and bombs," to supervise the elections in Nicaragua.

"Strange as it may seem," Mr. La Guardia's letter continued, "it is the minority down in Nicaragua who need the protection, but it is the majority, who want an opportunity to vote without intimidation and molestation."

He asserted that neither the Navy nor the Army could assure that "confidence of a fair and impartial election necessary to the successful conduct of a democratic government."

In his reply, Mr. Kellogg called attention to the fact that the elections in Nicaragua will not be held until October, 1928, and that under the existing Nicaraguan laws the registration, he believed, would not take place until April or May of next year.

"I understand that new legislation is in contemplation," he continued, "which may possibly change the date of registration until later in the year. Naturally the practical details with respect to the supervision of the registration and election have not yet been worked out and can hardly be settled this far in advance."

"I may say, however, that the idea which you put forward has already suggested itself to the department and will certainly receive most serious consideration. I should be very glad to discuss the matter with you at some convenient time and give you such information as I may have."

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The effect of the decision was to affirm the decision of the eighth circuit court of appeals, rendered by Judge Kenyon, cancelling the Sinclair lease and contract on the ground of fraud and corruption.

The court held that the Sinclair Crude Oil Purchasing Company and the Sinclair Pipe Line Company, which operated storage tanks, a pipe line and pumping station on the reserve, were trespassers in bad faith. "They are not entitled to compensation from the coast to reimburse them for their expenditures," it was held, but must go to Congress for relief.

Justice Butler reviewed the case in detail and mentioned alleged payment of Liberty Bonds to Fall by Sinclair or his representatives. "And the clandestine and unexplainable withdrawal of these bonds by Fall," he said, "confirms the belief, generated by other circumstances in the case that he was a faithless public officer. There is nothing in the record that tends to mitigate the sinister significance attaching to that enrichment."

It has been the contention of the Government that \$250,000 in Liberty bonds found their way from Sinclair to Fall after Fall had resigned from the Cabinet.

Sinclair, who is generally reputed to be a multi-millionaire, is to go on trial here next Monday with Albert B. Fall, Secretary of the Interior when the lease was signed, on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the Government in connection with the lease.

Navy Department officials say that the Supreme Court decision cancelling the Teapot Dome lease places the Government in debt to the Sinclair interests for the amount of approximately \$400,000 since the royalties according to it during and after the receivership from the sale of oil taken from the dome will be applied as a credit against the cost of storage tanks built by Sinclair at Portsmouth, N. H., for the Government.

Approximately \$3,000,000 in Liberty bonds representing the proceeds from sale of oil from March 1924, when receivers were appointed, to Oct. 3, 1927, will be turned over to Sinclair's mammoth oil company.

The bonds are now in the hands of A. E. Watts, New York, vice-president of Sinclair's Consolidated Oil Company, and Capt. H. A. Sturti, U. S. N., receivers for the reserve. About \$480,000 of the \$3,000,000 will go to the Government as royalties.

From the time the lease was granted in April, 1922, until the receivers were appointed, the value of the product taken out of the ground was placed at \$2,320,787.52. This will be retained by Sinclair while the Government collects \$342,278 in royalties on this amount.

The estimate cost of the storage tanks at Portsmouth, and the filling of them with oil was placed at \$1,693,000.

## WARNING ISSUED AGAINST EXCESS RULES IN RADIO

World Conference Hears De-  
tailed Regulation Will  
Hinder Improvements

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Col. Manton Davis, representing the Radio Corporation of America at the International Radio Telegraph Conference, warned the committee on general regulations against the inclusion in any convention proposed to the conference of regulations applying to questions of management alone.

He pointed out that particularly in facsimile transmission any change in the near future would make obsolete any minute regulations regarding international code language which the conference might adopt now.

Col. T. F. Purves of the British delegation, chairman of the committee, announced the appointment of two sub-committees. The first of these, which is to consider the extent of the application of the regulations of the International Telegraph Union to the field of radio communication, will include representatives from Canada, China, France, Germany, Italy, the United States and radio communication companies.

A second committee is designed to analyze the many proposals which are scheduled to be considered by the full committee and to harmonize the recommendations of the various nations on each specific article. On this sub-committee will be representatives from Canada, China, France, Great Britain, Germany, Italy, Japan and the United States.

The work of the technical committee was assigned to three sub-committees at its first meeting. To this committee will probably fall the important duty of submitting to the conference for approval the arrangements of wave channels to the different international radio services.

A subcommittee on the classification and distribution of wavelengths was also set up, with Prof. A. B. Kennedy of Harvard University, and the secretary, Major Julian of the French delegation.

A second subcommittee, which will consider the use of wave apparatus, measurements and interferences, will have as its chairman, Dr. S. Shugart of Great Britain, and as its secretary, Prof. R. Meny of France.

Prof. Giuseppe Vanni of Italy will be chairman of a subcommittee on procedure and international law. Dr. C. E. Jolly of the United States, and Mr. Joseph Strand of Czechoslovakia will act as secretaries of this committee.

## Radio Programs

- EASTERN STANDARD TIME**  
WBET, Boston, Mass. (1040)  
7 p. m.—Events of the day; financial summary.  
7:15 Boston and the Night Hawks.  
7:45 "Up in the Air," with Daniel Rochford.  
8 MacFall's orchestra.  
8:30 WBET Troubadours.  
9 Constellation Male Quartet.  
9:45 Scottish Clans concert, with the McLean Kiltie Band.  
10:15 Phil Napoleon's orchestra.  
WBZ and WBZA, Springfield and Boston, Mass. (960)  
5:55 p. m.—Markets; weather.  
6 Hotel Weldon ensemble, under the direction of Helmar Sarnborn.  
6:30 News.  
6:35 Continuation of Hotel Weldon concert.  
7:02 Bert Lowe and his orchestra.  
7:30 WJZ, "Rox and his Gang."  
8 Aleppo Drum Corps.  
9:20 "Memories," by the Trio and Aidan Redmond.  
10:30 News.  
10:50 Bert Lowe and his orchestra.  
10:50 Weather.  
Tomorrow  
10:30 a. m.—Organ recital by Raymond Pugh.  
10:45 Radio Chef and Householder.  
11 Continuation of organ recital.  
11:15 News.  
11:20 Continuation of organ recital.  
11:30 Aladdin Announcer.  
11:35 Weather report.  
WNAC, Boston, Mass. (550)  
4 p. m.—"Dok" Eisenbourg and his Sinfonians.  
4:20 Popular selections by Irving Crocker.  
4:35 Continuation of dance program.  
5 Theater Hour, with Jeffries Melody Boys.  
6 The Juvenile Smilers, piloted by "Eddie" Dunham.  
6:30 Joe Rines and his orchestra.  
6:45 Current film and announcements.  
7 Hotel Brunswick dance orchestra.  
7:30 "The Repertory Theater," J. Weston Allen.  
7:45 News; weather.  
7:45 The Lady of the Ivories.  
7:45 "Good Evening, Madam."  
7:50 The Lady of the Ivories.  
8 "Will" Dodge and his concert orchestra.  
8:30 Beacon Male Quartet.  
9 WOR, Columbia program: "Musical Album Hour."  
11 News.  
11:05 "Humie" Gallagher and his orchestra.  
Tomorrow  
10:30 a. m.—WNAC Women's Club; the Rev. John A. McClelland, Fourth Presbyterian Church, South Boston.  
10:45 Ray Stewart and his orchestra; Jack Pennington, pianist; "Contest Announcement," Roy Harlow; Jean Sargent.  
11:30 News.  
11:45 Time signals and weather.  
12:15 p. m.—Noon service from King's Chapel.  
1 Shepard Colonial luncheon concert.  
WEEI, Boston, Mass. (750)  
8:35 p. m.—Positions wanted.  
8:45 Stock market and business news.  
9 WEAF, Waldorf-Astoria concert orchestra.  
9:35 Richard M. Russell, candidate for Mayor of Cambridge.  
9:45 News.  
9:55 Highway bulletin.  
10 Big Brother Club; Mr. J. R. Lunt.  
10:30 Jordan Marsh weekly book talk by John Claire Milot.
- 7:45 Masterpiece pianist.  
7:50 Talk by Willard de Lue.  
8 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels, with John Riley, tenor.  
8:30 WEAF, correct time: A & P Gyroplane.  
9:30 Blue Bird Trio; Stasla Turkowaky, violinist; Gladys Foster, cellist; Mildred McKinnon, pianist.  
9:55 Talk on town of Framingham.  
10 "Crushing the Air."  
10:30 News.  
10:45 Henry Kalls and his orchestra.  
10:45 Keith's Radio Review.  
10:45 Henry Kalls and his orchestra.  
11:10 Radio forecast and weather, E. B. Rideout.  
Tomorrow  
8 a. m.—WEAF, "The Roaring Lyons."  
8:15 Steinert Artists of Note.  
8:30 WEAF, "Cherish."  
8:45 E. B. Rideout, meteorologist.  
9 "Carolee Cabot shopping service."  
10 Anne Bradford's half hour; John Welch, violinist; "Dressing Baby for Cold," Weather; Anne Bradford; "Cookery Helps," Melinda Talcott.  
10:30 The Friendly Maids.  
11:15 Time signal and news.  
12:40 p. m.—Boston farmers' produce market.  
WBOS, Wellesley Hills, Mass. (740)  
4 p. m.—Good Cheer service; poetry selection; Scripture reading; brief address.  
12 Midnight Minutary; above program with additional music.  
WCRB, Portland, Me. (790)  
6:30 p. m.—Farm feature.  
6:45 U. S. Farm School.  
6:50 to 7:30—From WEAF.  
WTAG, Worcester, Mass. (580)  
7:55 p. m.—Weather report; Messenger.  
8 Patti's Palace Theater program.  
9 Studio program.  
10 News.  
10:30 WJAL, Providence, R. I. (690)  
7:30 p. m.—Weather report, direction Harold Strong.  
8:30 to 10:30—From WEAF.  
WTL, Hartford, Conn. (560)  
8 p. m.—New Departure Band.  
8:30 to 10:30—From WEAF.  
WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (990)  
6:30 p. m.—Joe Armstrong's orchestra.  
8 Jenny Wren company.  
8:30 Berry's Hawaiian ensemble.  
9 Weather; Earl Carpenter's orchestra.  
10 News.  
10:30 WGRB, Syracuse, N. Y. (1940)  
7:30 p. m.—Berthe Luttinger and Martha Kuss, duets.  
8 Alice Mullane studio program.  
8:30 Frank Hollins and his orchestra; mandolinist; Fanny Mariatt, soprano and mandolinist; Stella Wilcox, pianist; Jack Louise, violinist.  
9 Studio program.  
9:30 WEAF, Troy, N. Y. (790)  
8 p. m.—The Peerless hour.  
8:55 Talk.  
9 Frank Hollins Trio; Samarang period.  
10 Dance program.  
12 Campus Serenaders.  
WABC, New York City (590)  
7:30 p. m.—Boy Scout program.  
7:45 Beaux Arts orchestra.  
8:45 News.  
8:55 Home Makers.  
9 Time signals; weather.  
10:01 Harold Leonard and his orchestra.  
11 Charles Strickland's orchestra.  
WNCA, New York City (610)  
9:15 p. m.—Jewish hour of music and song.

## Two Greater Boston Candidates Qualify in Radio Singing Test

Miss Marion Warfield, Contralto, and Vann Orn Newinger, Tenor Will Be Heard Over Air in State Contest—General Standard Called High

Miss Marion Warfield, pupil at the New England Conservatory of Music, and Vann Orn Newinger, of Winchester, were adjudged winners in the Greater Boston radio singing tests, conducted yesterday in connection with a nationwide contest. Miss Warfield is a contralto and Mr. Newinger is a tenor.

The local committee, whose chairman is Mrs. William Arms Fisher, and upon which Mrs. Alvan T. Fuller serves as honorary chairman, found it difficult to make precise judgments because of the unusual variety of the group competing and the general standard of vocal excellence. It was the privilege of each contestant to select his or her own song. The selections were many and diversified, and there was little repetition. Everything seemed to be included, from grand opera to prevalent lighter music.

The contest among the girls resulted in a tie when the final poll of judges was taken. Miss Margaret La Liberte of Brighton and Miss Warfield held even honors. Both, however, sang another song



## In Cambridge

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## Library's Treasures Exhibited on Seventy-Fifth Anniversary

Paintings and Photographs Depict Steady Growth of Boston's Famous Institution—Noted First Editions and Samples of Fine Printing Shown

Beginnings of the Boston Public Library and some of the treasures accumulated during the 75 years of its history are set forth in a special exhibition this week.

A painting in water color shows the earliest home of the library, on the ground floor of the Adams Schoolhouse, Mason Street, where the reading room was opened on March 20 and the circulation of books began on May 2, 1852. Here the library remained until June 30, 1858, when the first independent library building, on Boylston Street, was opened. Photographs recall the busy atmosphere of the original Bates Hall, the study room of thousands for nearly four decades, till 1895. Several sketches show the first plans of the present building on Copley Square.

### Gifts of Paris

"La Ville de Paris à l'état de Massachusetts, 1846," with several other volumes shown, was among the first acquisitions of the library. A photograph of Nicholas Marie Vattémare lies among them, for it was through his efforts to bring about an international book exchange that the city of Paris had sent to Boston her gift of books. It has been officially recognized that Vattémare's action was directly responsible for the foundation of the Boston Public Library.

For the purchase of fine and rare books the library is dependent upon

the income from special funds. These now amount to \$726,075, which last year produced \$26,117. To show what use the library has made of these funds, several representative specimens of books are exhibited. Saint Augustine's "De Civitate Dei," a Dutch manuscript on vellum written about 1460 and ornamented with illuminated initials and borders, is one of the volumes. There are also several Kelmscott books on view, among them the monumental edition of Chaucer's works, with 84 woodcut illustrations by Burne-Jones; a copy of the Doves Bible, said to be the most beautiful book that has been printed since the revival of good printing; and a copy of Montaigne's Essays, in the edition of the Riverside Press, printed with the specially designed types of Bruce Rogers.

### Rare Books Line Walls

Most of the cases against the wall are filled with rare books selected from over 20 special collections. The library includes one of the best existing collections of Shakespeares. It also contains thousands of volumes relating to the English drama independent of Shakespeare; the collection, purchased in 1873, now numbers over 15,000 volumes. A facsimile of the first folio of Shakespeare—the precious original could not have been placed on exhibition—shown, together with several Elizabethan and Jacobean quartos, works by Ben Jonson, Heywood, Massinger and others.

## NEIGHBORS' LEAGUE WILL HOLD FESTIVAL

Welding International Unity in Community Is Sought

Through the medium of the folk songs, choruses and dances, and the drills and tableaux of many nations a vivid cross-section of the community will pass in review in the coming festival and bazaar of Boston's League of Neighbors, just announced; the time to be October 29, the place Mechanics Building, the purpose the welding of a stronger international unity, a stronger feeling of friendship and co-operation and appreciation among the varying racial groups.

The League of Neighbors was started seven years ago in Elizabeth, N. J., by Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Weller, who realized that a score of nationalities in the town were lacking a proper basis for understanding each other. The league was started as a personal matter, dealing with individual needs and problems. Seven years have seen it a recognized success, with branches in New York, Boston and London.

A delegation from each organization or national group, to consist of not less than 10 or more than 200, will take part in a pageant parade on the festival day, with each nation wearing a red, white and blue sash, and each group carrying an American flag in order that the New World aspect may be retained in the midst of the Old World display. Each group will be allowed to arrange its own program of dance or song.

## P. E. O. CONVENTION GOES TO CHICAGO

Meets There Two Years Hence—New Officers Elected

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Oct. 10 (Special).—Chicago will be the convention city for the twenty-ninth biennial meeting of the Supreme Chapter of the P. E. O. Sisterhood, it was decided at the close of the twenty-eighth biennial convention. The gathering will be held in October, 1929. Oregon wants the convention in 1931 and it will probably be held in Portland, it was said.

Mrs. O. B. Miller, Washington, D. C., widow of Alexander Miller, Democratic candidate for Governor of Iowa last year, was elected president of the Supreme Chapter for the next two years to succeed Mrs. Alice H. Scott of Wichita, Kan. Other officers elected were Mrs. Edith M. Wallace Seale, Wash., first vice-president; Mrs. Zora A. Knight, Tecumseh, Okla., second vice-president; Miss Katherine Mann, Emmet, Idaho National organizer; Mrs. Mary Randall Smith Madison, Wis., recording secretary; Mrs. Inette Shoemaker Minneapolis, Minn., corresponding secretary; Mrs. Mabel Doud, Chicago, treasurer. Mrs. Winona E. Reeves, Chicago, was retained as editor of the P. E. O. Record.

## DOMINION'S WHEAT POSSIBILITIES DEPICTED

VICTORIA, B. C. (Special Correspondence).—Canada's potential wheat production is 3 1/2 times greater than the present output, G. H. Barr of Regina told the Pacific Foreign Trade Council, in session here, speaking as representative of Canada's grain provinces. Canada would eventually be able to supply the bread requirements of 217,000,000 people, in addition to its own, he said. The ability of this country to expand its wheat production on a huge scale was indicated by the present output of grain in Saskatchewan, he remarked.

That province's output represented 35 per cent of the entire wheat supply of the Dominion, which is the world's largest exporter of wheat. When a mere handful of farmers could produce such a substantial fraction of the world's wheat, thickly settled districts on the prairies could be expected to increase these figures enormously, Mr. Barr declared. Freer trade relations between Canada and the United States must inevitably develop as Canada's position in the world's commerce grows, he added.

## CHANGES ADVISED IN MILK INDUSTRY

Co-ordination in New England Area Is Urged

WASHINGTON, D. C. (P).—The New England milk industry needs immediate co-ordination of production, assembling, converting, shipping, and city distribution to stabilize itself, William A. Schoenfeld of the Department of Agriculture finds after a section-wide survey.

Substantial savings may be effected, Mr. Schoenfeld says, in transportation and handling costs through the establishment of country milk plants on a co-operative basis under able management. Besides reducing duplicated production costs, such a system would enable producers to avail themselves of the list price and thus adjust supply to market requirements.

Among other methods advocated by the Department of Agriculture representative were greater use of tank cars; maintenance of annual plant production at not less than 7,000,000 pounds of milk per plant; use of motor trucks whenever possible in deliveries; and elimination of milk sales by retail stores on a no-profit basis.

The department's aid in making a survey was enlisted by 25 farmers' co-operative associations which were confronted by problems of production, handling and marketing of an increasing volume of milk and cream.

## MR. WASHBURN EXPLAINS ROOSEVELT CLUB POLL

The result of the poll of the Roosevelt Club, of which Robert M. Washburn is president, on the question, "Should the Republican senatorial primaries in 1932 nominate William M. Butler?" as announced today was: No, 271; yes, 187; evasive, 22; total, 480. The membership of the club is 1000. Accompanying the announcement of the result of the postal card poll of the club, Mr. Washburn made this statement:

"It is apparent from the total vote that the interest of the members of the club in the Butler issue is at present apathetic, pro and con. It ought to be remembered, also, that Mr. Butler has not as yet announced his candidacy. These considerations, and perhaps others, may affect the reliability of this poll, as a test of the question, and they may not. The conclusion of anyone from the poll, with these facts emphasized, is as good as mine."

## POSTAL CLERKS SEEK "TIME DIFFERENTIAL"

Establishment of a "time differential," making a six hour shift at night equal to an eight hour shift during the day for post office clerks, will be urged before Congress, members of the Boston branch of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks are expected to say Saturday by John A. Kelley, president.

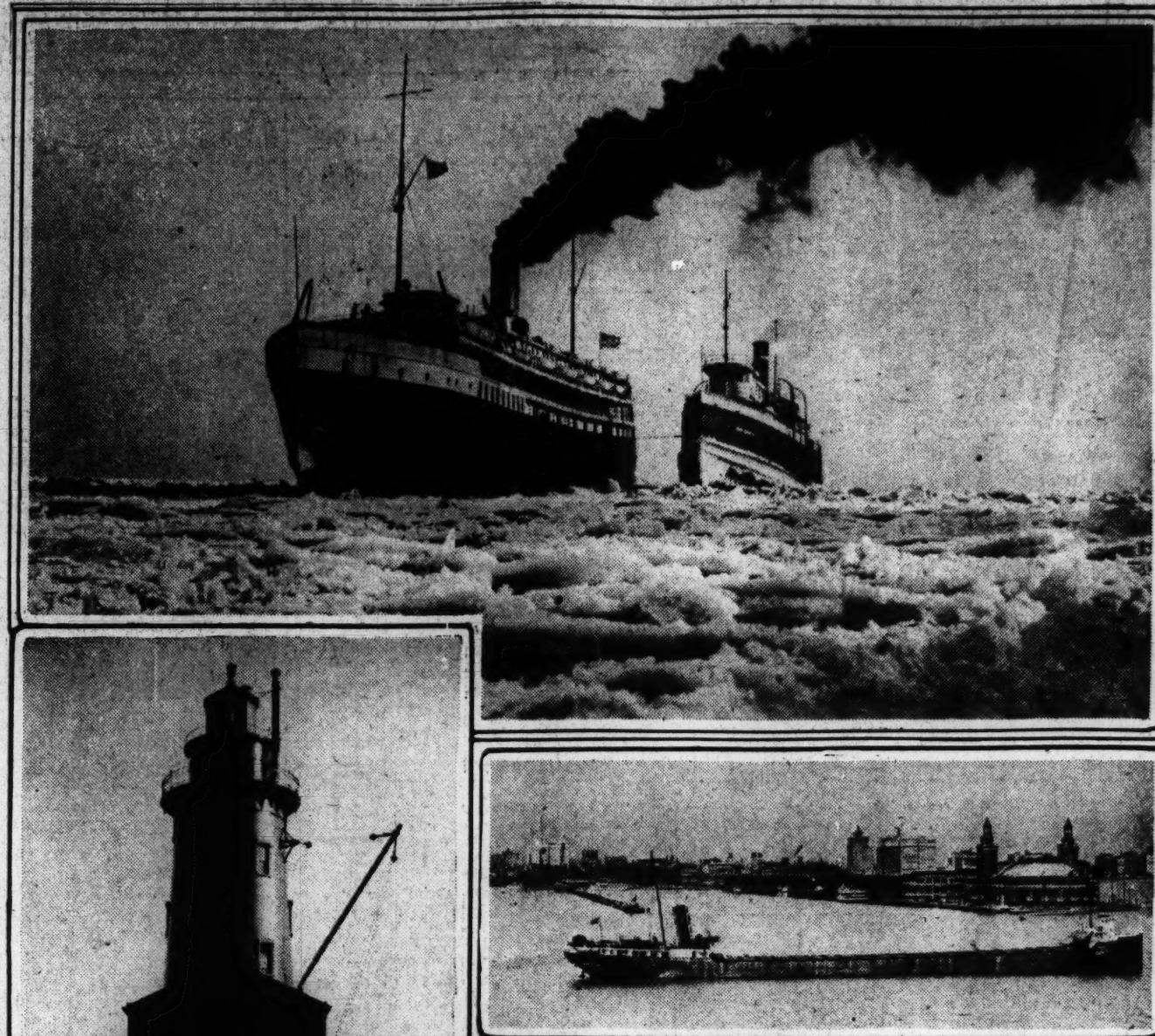
Reporting the national convention, President Kelley said that Clyde M. Kelly (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania, had promised the convention that he would prepare and introduce in the bill asking for the "time differential." A study of conditions, Representative Kelley said, showed that 70 per cent of the mail handling was done at night. Other governmental departments, such as the printing office, the mint and the mail bag repair branches have established a six-hour night shift.

## MR. HANNAUER DETAILS CUTS IN RAIL REVENUE

Increased speed, better schedules, and every courtesy on the part of employees were urged by George Hannaauer, president of the Boston & Maine Railroad, at a dinner yesterday at the Boston City Club. Nearly 600 conductors, trainmen, gatemen, and ladies were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Hannaauer.

He figured a loss of 3,000,000 passengers in 1927 over 1926. Since 1921 there has been a decline of passengers of 32 per cent, or 15,500,000 persons, and a decrease in revenue over the same period of 21 per cent. He said that the passenger train miles had been cut only 6.3 per cent, showing the curtailments in service and in runs have been much less than the loss in riders.

## Guardian of Chicago Beacon Looks Out From His Window



Upper—When the Lighthouse is Icebound, Lake Michigan and its Craft Form Unusual Picture.

Lower, at Left—Light Station's Beacon and Foghorn Guide Lake Traffic on its Way.

At Right—View From Station's Window Gives Panoramic of Chicago's Water and Inland Commerce. Photographs Are by T. J. Armstrong, Keeper of the Lighthouse.

## Chicago Harbor's Shifting Moods Spell Art to Keeper of Lighthouse

City's Sky Line Caught by Camera From Beacon Near and Yet Far From Trade Center—Radio Links Breakwater With Doings of Outside World

### Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Although living so near down-town Chicago that he can photograph the city's skyline from his doorstep, T. J. Armstrong can never telephone his neighbors nor can he hope to see a mailman, a milkman, or a paper boy at his door. Mr. Armstrong keeps the lighthouse which guards Chicago's harbor, the largest in this lighthouse district. Although his aquatic home is easily seen from Michigan Avenue, Chicago's business boulevard, it is isolated for all practical purposes because it is situated on a breakwater which has no land connection, and few are the folk who ever paddle their way to his door.

Yet the lighthouse keeper and his three assistants are seldom lonely. Atmospheric changes make the city skyline fascinating to study. Mr. Armstrong's hobby is to photograph its many moods, and the darkness in the lighthouse keeps him busy when waves pound its walls. A radio installed in a panel of the dining room gives a friendly voice to the piled-up mass of buildings across the water. Then there are sandpipers and seagulls to help keep the lighthouse staff company.

Birds Bask on Sunny Stones

"There's our 'chickens,'" said the veteran of the lakes as he pointed to hundreds of white birds basking

on the sunny stones of the breakwater. Their calls hinted of utter remoteness from man's activities. The lighthouse keeper is not allowed to forget his closeness to Chicago commerce, however. For it needs only a breeze from land to puff a veil of smoke out into the harbor and convert the output of the city's chimneys into an artificial fog. And fog, natural or synthetic, is the lighthouse man's call to duty.

He presses a lever and the foghorn's howling awakes the light station. To the visitor the blast is at first overwhelming. Not so to Mr. Armstrong, who can sleep peacefully to the horn's rhythmic roar. He has only one complaint about it. Because the noise bothered land dwellers, he was obliged to build a deflector to divert its sound seaward.

Everything Sple and Span

Keeping up the lighthouse inside are no women folk to do the house and out in his pride. Although there is a small kitchen, the lighthouse is the eight-story tower stands, and passage by boat is impossible.

Then there's nothing to do but walk to shore over the ice blocks if one wants some fresh supplies for the evening meal. And that's just what the lighthouse keepers do when they decide that their menu calls for something more interesting than condensed milk and canned vegetables.

## STREETS CLEANED FOR CHURCHGOERS

Selectman in Connecticut Town Initiates New Plan

THOMPSONVILLE, Conn., Oct. 10 (Special).—Church attendants yesterday were agreeably surprised at the cleanliness of the streets, too often littered with an accumulation of trash from Saturday night's crowds. Some, too, were startled during the early morning hours to hear the clink, clank of a street cleaner's wagon and see a white-clad figure bustling around the main thoroughfare in the darkness, but dimly broken by the flickering street lights. Explanation revealed that Edward Bromage, First Selectman, recently elected, had delegated one of the members of the town's street-cleaning department, to come on duty at midnight and work until four o'clock in the morning, in order that the streets in the center of the village might look their best on Sunday morning.

## CHURCH FOR FILIPINOS IS STARTED IN CHICAGO

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—With over 1000 Filipino students and student-workers in Chicago, a church has been established to help them solve their common problems on a religious basis. Services are held Sunday afternoons in the Jackson Boulevard Christian Church.

Organized as the Filipino Fellowship of Chicago, the church is under Filipino leadership with the Chicago Church Federation helping it financially. José Desco is the pastor, and Mrs. Desco assists. A forum for discussion opens the Sunday afternoon meetings and is followed by an undenominational religious service. A social hour concludes the afternoon. Once a month a special social gathering is held with a recreational director leading games.

## FIRE PREVENTION MOVEMENT STARTS

Officers Discuss Precautions in Public Schools

The Fire Prevention Week program started today when officers visited city and state schools and talked on fire precautions. Observation was started officially yesterday, however, with all engine houses open for inspection. Officials stated this morning that the engine houses are open to the public at all times, but that this week firemen are giving lessons on turning in alarms and other safety methods.

Fire department and school officials in one Massachusetts city have worked out a questionnaire that will be given to the children during the week. The questions are simple, but each points toward something that will lead to a minor investigation of conditions by the child. A question near the middle of the list provides a good example. It reads: "Are oily rags or papers stored in your closet, cellar or attic?"

## RELIGIOUS CENTENNIAL

A century of religious work in Boston is being celebrated this week by the congregation of the Clarendon Street Baptist Church. A series of services began yesterday with the singing of hymns by the choir of London, Eng., who came to Boston for the occasion. The Rev. I. W. Williamson, pastor of the church, is the fifteenth minister to have served. The Rev. F. A. Robinson of Toronto and the Rev. R. M. Vaughan also took part in the service.

DWIGHT MORROW AT AMHERST

AMHERST, Mass., Oct. 10 (P).—Dwight Morrow, recently appointed Ambassador to Mexico, who has been a guest over Sunday Dr. Arthur S. Pease, president of Amherst College, left today for New York. Mr. Morrow is a trustee of the college.

## School to Build Girls' Cottage With Money From Razor Blades

Puzzling Problem of Disposing of Discarded Ones Solved in Illinois—6,000,000 Needed and They Are Coming in Fast From Many Sources

### Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—The puzzling problem of what to do with used safety razor blades has been answered here. The Chicago Junior School at Elgin, Ill., proposes to build a cottage with money from their sale.

The plan, which has already brought many thousands of blades to the school's Chicago office, was conceived by a former president of this school for boys from handicapped homes. Several months ago a need for funds arose when directors of the institution decided that a cottage for girls should be built to enable sisters of the boys to attend. Rambling through Chicago's loop one day, shortly afterward, the school patron discovered a shopkeeper who buys every used blade he can get to sharpen and sell again. The payment for each blade was only a fraction of a cent, but the school's friend figured rapidly and

found that it needed only 6,000,000 blades or so to finance a cottage. At once he started collecting.

A Chicago radio station thought the cause worthy of promotion and invited the school to issue its bid for razor blades during the station's "children's hour." Now nearly every mail brings packages to the school headquarters, sometimes a single blade, again a heavy pack of them. Several hotel housekeepers send large collections regularly, said Isal T. Kahn, author of the used razor-blade plan.

A housekeeper in an out-of-town hotel sent a package with 253 used blades and an apology. Her hotel is small, she wrote, and her source of supply is limited. She sees a brighter prospect for the future, however. Soon she is to become housekeeper for a large Chicago hotel, she wrote, and she expects to become a steady shipper of blades to the boys' school.

## Music in Boston

### Gordon String Quartet

The Gordon String Quartet of Chicago, appearing for the first time in Boston, gave a concert in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library last evening. It was the first of the series of eight chamber music concerts to be given this season at the library without charge, through the generosity of Mrs. Elizabeth S. Coolidge. The program last night was made up of the Quartets of Brahms in D flat, Leo Sowerby in D major and Beethoven in F minor, op. 95.

The Chicago group takes its place at once among those chamber ensembles which it is a delight to hear. Its members are, we believe, first desk men of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra. They possess the easy virtuosity to be expected from men holding such positions. They evidently have played together long enough to establish unanimity of purpose as of utterance. If the tone in this or that corner sometimes seems less than ideal, the balance is secure, and the tonal outgiving as a whole is most agreeable. The Chicagoans impress by their skillfulness their devotion to the music in hand. They are singularly free of the tendency common among quartets nowadays to attempt to achieve the volume and dynamics of an orchestra. Their style is well-bridged, intimate. "We are glad you could come," they seem to say. "Won't you enjoy this music with us?" The audience, which as usual was large, accepted with pleasure the invitation.

The Dohnányi Quartet was well suited to this domestic atmosphere. Written 20 years ago, it was the composition of a young man, who, it is said, was a distinctly Brahmsian aura. It is a workmanlike opus, commanding respect for its author's capabilities, if not rousing us to acclamation.

Mr. Sowerby's work, though it served well as contrast, seemed somewhat ill at ease in the house of our musical hosts, and in the company of the fellow guests. The titles of its divisions, couched democratically in English, hardly prepare us for their content. "Sonder and slow," "Quietly, but with warm glow," "Fast and with passionate urge," they read. Yet under these cultured-sounding headings we are surprised to find themes and rhythms of somewhat doubtful antecedent, calling up, in fact, the measures that slide from the doors of dance halls and cabarets. But the important question, of course, is what the composer does with this material. Well, he plays about with it, but he does not succeed in making it more than a piece of not very good music.

Fortunately the Chicagoans had not thought it necessary to bar Beethoven from their program, merely because he had the right of way last season. Thus it came to pass that we were rewarded for our tolerance toward the newcomer by being allowed to meet a work of the master. Not to be sure, one of that last great group, but the one which preceded them, and which is not unworthy of them; the brooding No. 11, which pursues its introspective way along lovely, unshaded paths until the very end, when it breaks into a joyful song. Here, with its music, came more sensitive playing. The musicians seemed more at home with this guest, and they paid him honor with great attentions.

The next concert of this series will be given Nov. 13 by the Perpetua Quartet of Santa Barbara, formerly the quartet of the San Francisco Chamber Music Society.

L. A. S.

### Beatrice Harrison

The recital which Beatrice Harrison, English cellist, gave at Jordan Hall Saturday afternoon was brilliant and stirring. Miss Harrison unobscured rarely beautiful tones and unusual effects from her instrument. She displayed the varied facets of an impeccable technique. She presented dazzlements, yet held them subservient to honest musicianship. Above all, she played her entire program as though the work held a deep joy for her.

Bach and Handel came first. Typical Handelian serenity and suave-emerged from the G-minor Sonata, while Bach yielded the exactions and the loveliness of the Prelude, Sarabande and Gigue of the G-major Suite for cello alone. The eighteenth century blandishments of Nardini and the polished phrases of Senzile emphasized further Miss Harrison's skill with the classic writers.

Saturday's performance showed that this English player may be as much a modernist as a classicist in her playing as well as in the music she chooses. Delius, Kodaly, and Herbert Hughes represented contemporary writing. Hughes' music consisted of three pieces, fairly brief in duration, and founded on old Irish tunes. They showed a quiet lyricism and the faintly haunting charm so often observed in music on Gaelic runes.

Kodaly's Hungarian Sonata for cello alone and the Sonata by Delius in one movement for cello and piano offered interesting contrast. "Bellus" music is much like his violin in manner, at least. He uses similar harmonic progression, and the melodic material is reminiscent of his other work. But Kodaly's bizarre music is almost unique in its outlook. Saturday afternoon saw its first American performance. It is long, but throughout it held the attention of the audience. Kodaly, it would seem, has ignored every accepted technical limitation of the cello. He has lowered the C and G strings a semitone, he has not only extended the normal range, but adding an exotic flavor to the instrument. In no small measure by the various devices he uses and by the extravagant demands he makes on the player, he is accomplishing for the cello what Liszt did for the piano. Kodaly makes this statement seem exaggerated, but with music ears as well as wits must be heeded.

Whether other cellists can do with Kodaly's music what Miss Harrison did is a matter for conjecture. Listening to her draw from her instrument qualities and almost incredible technical intricacies one wondered how much credit was due the music and how much the player. But whatever the ratio, the combination pointing toward new paths and extraordinary developments. Many of the tricks are startling, and of course there will be those who will call them meretricious, quoting the classics for authority. But authority or no authority, Kodaly has succeeded in passing usual bounds. When Liszt widened the scope of the piano, he did so with music which many of us consider not altogether worth while. Yet that does not detract from the importance of the vista he opened to subsequent composers.

The Hungarian Sonata, considered as a composition, is fragmentary and even disjointed. Yet it shakes out such a bag of tricks that one sits in wonderment before much of it. If both the player and the audience music evoke some amazement they also arouse honest enthusiasm. One flaw obtrudes from Saturday and begs for mention. Kodaly gains nothing from any encore such as Miss Harrison appended to his Bread and butter do not make an effective garnish for a highly spiced dish.

John McCormack

John McCormack inaugurated the Boston season of Sunday afternoon concerts with his recital in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon. The tenor, with him his usual accompanist, Edwin Schneider, Lauri Kennedy, cellist, punctuated Mr. McCormack's program with three groups of solos chosen with more discrimination than one ordinarily encounters in the music of the tenor. For a single number, John P. Marshall added an organ accompaniment. Perhaps one should note here that the Symphony Hall organ elicited the same joyful gurgles which it almost inevitably precedes any playing.

To greet Mr. McCormack a capacity audience had gathered. The old English air, "Since First I Saw Your Face," by Thomas Ford, an aria from Handel's "Susanna," Strauss' "All Souls," Hart's "The Scythe Song," Santor's "Dream of Spring," Franck's "Régence" (this with organ and cello and piano accompaniment), Irish folk tunes, and a lighter miscellany made the program. Encore after encore lengthened the original bounds as the concert went on. To describe in full detail the abilities of the tenor or the response of his listeners is to rewrite an old story. Yet each hearing of the singer brings a deeper insight into the man. There is not one concert, or for that matter one song, to which John McCormack does not bring the best he has to give. He does not slide carelessly by leaning heavily on his reputation, but sings with as much sincerity and earnestness as ever he mustered in his earlier days. It is to this honesty as an artist as well as to his genius as a singer that his audience pay tribute. After all, genuineness and genius are not far apart.

## UNIVERSITY OFFERS EDUCATIONAL FILMS

BERKELEY, Calif. (Special Correspondence).—As a film booking house the University of California compares favorably with organizations carrying on the business professionally, according to a booklet just issued by the Department of Visual Instruction.

The booklet lists more than 900 films of from one to 12 reels in length, on every subject. Edward Mayer, executive secretary of the department, states that during the past year an average of 770 motion pictures were distributed every month. The geography section contains views in 70 countries.



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## What's In The Air Today

Bank Saves \$3000 a Month Using Air Mail—Type-writers Delivered by Parachute—Business Executives Find Travel by Airplane Invaluable

No. 4 of a Series of Articles on the Present Status of Commercial Aeronautics  
By GEORGE L. MOORE



ELL, I don't suppose it will be long now before we'll all be owning airplanes," says a commuter on the 5:15 to his seatmate. They both lower their newspapers, from which large black letters shout—"New Paris Flight Starts Today." Their imaginations take wing, and they compare the present stage of aviation with the infancy of the automobile and vision a world over which air flippers hover in clouds, with community landing fields a part of every real estate development. Perhaps that day will come. But for the present the use of airplanes by individuals is not regarded very seriously by those within the aviation industry. It is not by use of individuals but through its services to business and industry that commercial aviation today is offered its greatest opportunities for development.

Competitive conditions in business dictate the use of any tool or machine which will make more mobile the three vital elements of business—men, money and materials. Time, in business, is a determining factor in costs to manufacture goods; in costs to distribute them, and in the management of enterprise. Businesses must be alert and quick to turn. The continual objectives of good business management are to minimize wastes to operate with the minimum quantity of raw material on hand; to shorten time between raw material and finished product; to place goods into the hands of consumers with maximum dispatch.

"Faster turnover" is a key phrase today in both manufacturing and selling. Whatever serves more rapid turnover of material inventory and of finished goods serves the more rapid turnover of dollars. The increased turnover of dollars, with accruals of comparatively small profits each time the dollars turn, is good business management today.

These facts are cited here because they reveal an economic situation into which the airplane "fits like a key in a lock."

The airplane brings to business and industry a proven means of cutting down on the important factor of time. Speed is the airplane's primary service to business. Today, as never before, business needs that service and can afford to pay the added cost of airplane service as against cost of other forms of transportation because of value received.

**Air Mail Cuts Cost**  
The growth of air mail service actually has not been due so much to patriotism as to the gradual recognition of the fact that sending certain mail matter through the air is profitable.

Several banks keep records of what they save in interest by sending large checks by air mail for collection. One bank shows a monthly saving of \$5000 to \$4000. As an indication of the postage charges against the savings, one bank paid \$24.20 in postage charges and saved over \$1800 in one month by forwarding larger items night air mail. These clearings were made available to the bank for spending one day earlier than if they had been sent by railroad mail. Many bond houses use the air to forward securities and find the practice profitable in interest charges saved.

Among articles transported by the air mail service—and with express service now operating the scope of air transportation will be moved up a notch—are advertising and news copy, automobile repair parts, bank drafts, bills of lading, commercial documents, contracts, deeds of conveyance, dentists' supplies, drawings and blueprints, dress goods, hats, coats and suits, jewelry, machinery repair parts, flowers, printed matter, rush letters, stocks and bonds.

A gas well in Wyoming caught fire. Asbestos suits were shipped in by air mail. They played such a vital part in the capping of the well that the postage charge of \$50 per suit was vastly outweighed in value received. The University of Colorado at Boulder was carrying on important experiments with radioactive materials which deteriorate so rapidly that in four days they are valueless.

Air mail made it possible to transport the material in one day. Los Angeles florists use the air to put orchids and other rare flowers on the eastern markets. A week of time was saved by sending deeds of conveyance from Springfield, Ill., to Washington, for signature, and from Washington to Los Angeles and then back to Springfield.

**Speeds Merchandising**  
Retail dealers are finding air transport of great value for quick replenishment of stock, especially of light articles. Manufacturers can keep their inventories of materials low by enlisting the airplane for the speedy transport of small-bulk material and parts. Shipments of lamps from Detroit to an automobile manufacturer in St. Louis was delayed. The factory was down to its last hundred-set of lamps. To hold up production

Company conducts a threefold operation—Detroit-Chicago, Detroit-Cleveland, and Detroit-Buffalo. The Ford lines do not carry passengers or outside freight, being used exclusively for carrying emergency requirements between the main plant at Detroit and the Buffalo, Cleveland, and Chicago branches.

Some idea of the size of the Ford air services, in behalf of its own business, may be glimpsed from these figures of the Ford airport up to Sept. 17, 1927: Total hours of flying, 7672½; total number of miles flown, 683,230; total volume of freight carried, 4,175,460 pounds, or more than 2000 tons; total volume of United States mail carried, 16,332 pounds 8½ ounces.

The Royal Typewriter Company furnishes an interesting business experiment with the airplane. The company advertised typewriters in various colors to suit personal taste. Dealers could not carry the wide range of colors in stock, so the company looked to the airplane to see if it would solve the problem of quick delivery.

"We developed parachute delivery," says an executive of the company, "because it was impossible to meet the demands of many of our small dealers where no landing fields were available. The parachute delivery has proven very popular, and we think has become a real aid to aviation, as it has proved conclusively that freight can be dropped within a radius of 100 feet with safety to the public and to the merchandise, except, of course, in very high winds."

Typewriters dropping from the air! "The Cow Jumped Over the Moon"

In years to come, who knows but the morning milk will plump down from the skies. Then children will have a real reason for believing the cow jumped over the moon! At least one man in America gets his morning newspaper delivered from the air. He is a forest ranger in the northwest and every day the air pilot drops a paper. At first his mail wasn't so good, but now he can plow this bundle of news right on the ranger's cabin doorstep.

The Continental Motors Corporation of Detroit reports a profitable experience with the airplane. It has two ships—a 3-engine Fokker capable of carrying 10 people and a Stinson Detroiter cabin ship with a capacity of five passengers. They have flown 75,000 miles.

The principal use has been between the two plants, 200 miles apart," W. I. Angell, vice-president, says. "Our main office is in Detroit, but our larger plant is at Muskegon, Mich., and it has been necessary for our officials, in making their frequent interplant trips, to take an overnight train trip, whereas by the use of the airplane we can leave Detroit after an early breakfast, be at our Muskegon office in an hour and a half, spend the entire day there and return to Detroit in time for dinner. It would be impossible to place an estimate on the value of this service in case of emergency."

"We are able to visit our customers in Cleveland, Indianapolis, South Bend, Chicago, St. Louis and elsewhere, giving them the best service and saving about a month's traveling time during the year. This last spring we took an 8000 mile trip by airplane, calling on customers between Detroit and the Pacific coast. We encountered rainstorms, snowstorms and mountains. On the return trip we ran into heavy snow in Wyoming, where it was necessary to have a tractor and snow-plow prepare a runway to get the ship off the ground. We mention this to show that flying is becoming practical in all kinds of weather."

"As to safety, our officials feel as safe in our airplanes as in any other form of transportation."

**A New Efficiency Era**  
The A. W. Shaw Company of Chicago, publishers of business magazines and books, recently purchased an airplane to use in its advertising sales work, believing that commercial aviation is developing so rapidly that business men should be informed thoroughly regarding its possibilities. The Shaw plane will log all operations; business men may have facts available as to costs of operation, landing fields, time savings, etc. R. L. Putman, of the

## Flights Assuming Trainlike Regularity

### Time Table and Passenger Fares

Southbound	Effective September 7, 1927	Northbound
Read Down		Read Up
Miles	12 00 PM	12 00 PM
34	11 45 PM	1 30 PM
153	11 30 AM	1 15 PM
383	9 30 AM	9 00 AM
729	1 15 PM	5 00 AM
887	3 15 PM	3 00 AM
994	4 45 PM	1 30 AM
1099	6 15 PM	12 01 AM

\*Plane to Vancouver, Wn., arriving 4:00 p.m.  
†This train makes direct connection with southbound plane from Vancouver, Wn.  
‡Passengers not flown at night except in emergency.  
§Served daily, except Monday.  
||Express between airports at 1/2¢ per pound per mile. Minimum charge \$1.00.  
Right reserved to refuse any package at our discretion.

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Between ports listed below and port listed in columns at right	Seattle-Tacoma	Portland	Medford	San Francisco	Fresno	Bakersfield
Seattle-Tacoma	12 00 PM	12 00 PM	12 00 PM	12 00 PM	12 00 PM	12 00 PM
Portland	40 00	40 00	40 00	40 00	40 00	40 00
Medford	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00
San Francisco	113 00	101 00	73 00	33 00	18 00	12 50
Fresno	125 50	113 50	85 50	45 50	25 50	12 50
Bakersfield						

Tickets on sale at all PAT offices and hangars, and at all Foster Travel Offices throughout the United States and abroad.

Tickets between intermediate ports sold subject to capacity booking of through passengers. Right reserved to cancel bookings, before passage or en route, on account of inclement weather or other cause.

Baggage limit 25 pounds per passenger; excess at express rates, subject to capacity of plane.

No reduction on return-trip tickets.

Tariffs and time schedules subject to change without notice.

### TIME-TABLE OF PACIFIC AIR TRANSPORT

Shaw Company, visioning the possibilities of increased business efficiency through the mobility afforded by the airplane, places emphasis on the wider usefulness air travel will afford important business executives in serving their own organizations and their clients, through being able to cover more ground in a minimum of time.

"Consider the possibilities," he says, "of leaving your Chicago, New York or Grand Rapids office on Monday morning, spending several hours in Pittsburgh and finishing up the business day with several hours in Cleveland. Tuesday you may perhaps find it necessary to be in Cincinnati and also in Louisville. And that night you may meet your Missouri man in St. Louis for dinner. The airplane will allow you to be in more of the places you need to be in, and to do more of the things you want to do, if it is essential that you multiply your efficiency in handling your sales organization, then the airplane has much to offer."

There is no doubt but that aviation is actually proving its worth in multiplication of efficiencies of executives, by enabling them to put on wings many of their problems of selling, servicing and administration. The sooner a complete and definite realization of these tangible, practical possibilities strike home to the American business man the quicker will be the growth of commercial aviation in the United States.

### OREGON REPORTS WILD DOVES

EUGENE, Ore. (Special Correspondence)—Wild doves, grown scarce throughout the Northwest, are to be found in the hundreds just across the boundary in Curry County, Ore., according to word brought by Gary Cozad and Lloyd Lord, returned miners.

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(R). Representative from Wisconsin, chairman, last session, of the House insurgent group. With the exception of the two Wisconsin senators, Robert M. La Follette Jr. and John J. Blaine, all the Republican Senate insurgents are at their desks and are conferring on a line of action. Regardless of what the outcome will be of the contests on the seats of William S. Vare (R), Senator from Pennsylvania, and Frank L. Smith (R), Senator from Illinois, the Senate insurgent bloc will welcome the balance of power. With the exception of Burton K. Wheeler (D), Senator from Montana, they are all Republicans and go to make up the 48 listed Republicans who top by a majority of one, the Democratic minority of 47. The odd member is Henrik Shipstead (F-L), Senator from Minnesota, who has given no indication where he will side in organizing the Senate. Republican leaders have indicated, however, that they count on his vote in enabling them to organize the Senate. This does not hold good, however, in legislative matters, any more than for the Republican insurgents.

At least two of the insurgents stand to lose important committee chairmanships should the Republicans lose control of the Senate. Mr. Norris heads the Senate Judiciary Committee and Lynn J. Frazier, Senator from North Dakota, is slated for the chairmanship of the Indian Affairs Committee. The placing of the Republicans in the minority in the Senate would mean other losses to the insurgents, as William E. Borah (R), Senator from Idaho, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, would have to give way to a Democrat. Mr. Borah is not counted as a member of their bloc, but he votes practically always with them and there is a close unity of purpose between them.

For this reason, and also because some of them, like Mr. La Follette and Mr. Shipstead, must stand for re-election next year, it is practically certain that the bloc will support the Republicans in organizing the Senate. But this is as far as they will go. They say so frankly and Republican leaders are not asking them for more.

**INSURGENT BLOC FORMING PLANS FOR CONGRESS**

**Return of Leaders Renews Contest for Balance of Power**

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON — Following the return to Washington of the House and Senate leaders of the insurgent group, plans will get under way for the establishment of a bloc caucus that they hope will exert a powerful influence in the affairs of the coming session.

George Norris (R), Senator from Nebraska, has returned. He was preceded a few days by John Nelson

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## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## Pumpkins

By GERTRUDE de ROULOWE

SIX jolly pumpkins lay ripening in the sun. A while ago you wouldn't have noticed them, for they were as green as the pumpkin vine itself and were quite hidden under its big leaves. The little corn-patch where they grew was green, too. But now the cornstalks had dried and been cut down, and the pumpkin shone upon the ground like yellow moons. Day after day they grew bigger and more golden, and day after day they sang their jolly pumpkin song together:

We roam the cornpatch through  
Our happy vine's a beauty.  
We're pumpkins round and true,  
And well we know our duty.

And then, as if that wasn't enough, they shouted all together, so that every man, woman and child who passed couldn't help but hear. "Pies! That's what we're going to be, pumpkin pies!"

"Sure enough!" answered the passers-by, "Peter's got some fine pumpkins. He'll have plenty of pies this winter!"

Peter, Peter

Peter, you must understand, was the little man who lived in the little house that stood in the little garden where the little corn patch was, where the six jolly pumpkins lay ripening in the sun. Peter, you know, was very fond of pumpkins—so fond, in fact, that he was often called "Peter Pumpkin-eater." He would unlock his little door and come hopping and skipping into his little garden and look at the six jolly pumpkins gleaming like yellow moons in the little cornpatch. Then he would rub his hands together and say, "Pumpkin pies! That's what they're going to be, sure enough!" And everybody was very happy—at least the pumpkins were.

Peter used to be happy. It used to make him happy just to look at his golden pumpkins, and afterward just to eat his pumpkin pies. Lately, however, he hadn't felt quite right whenever he had looked at the six jolly pumpkins. He didn't know just what it was. He wasn't exactly unhappy, but somehow or other he wasn't quite satisfied.

"There are six of them," he used to say, as he listened to their jolly pumpkin song, "there are six of them and only one of me." And then for about five minutes he stood quite still and looked very hard at the six jolly pumpkins. Then he snapped his fingers and twirled on his toes and went hopping and skipping back into his little house and shut and locked the door again. He always kept the door locked, did Peter, though really there wasn't any need of it, for nobody ever tried to come in. "Peter, Peter, Pumpkin-eater," they used to say, and that was all they thought about it.

The All-Alone Pumpkin  
But the six jolly pumpkins are not the whole story. There was another pumpkin on the husky pumpkin vine, that Peter didn't know a thing about.

and down the garden path they all three went together. "Pumpkin pies!" shouted the six jolly pumpkins as they passed, but nobody paid any attention to them at all.

Cinderella's Coach

When Peter saw the all-alone pumpkin in the field he was so surprised that he sat right down on it and kept quite still for about two minutes, without saying a word. Then he felt in his pocket for his jackknife, and looked up with a wondering smile at the boys' eager faces.

"It'll make a dandy jack-o'-lantern, sure enough," he said, opening his knife slowly.

But hardly had he got it open when a most amazing thing happened. The husky pumpkin vine with its great green leaves and its all-alone pumpkin with Peter sitting on the top of it began to run! It ran to the edge of the field, and went galloping down the hill to the road, and Joe and Jeff ran along with it.

It ran across the road, and over the bridge across the creek, and up the little hill on the other side, and down the path and up the steps, and there they all were at the schoolhouse door. (Surely nobody who reads this will be at all surprised when he realizes how swiftly thought can travel.)

It was party night, and the schoolhouse was brightly lighted. All the fathers and mothers and children were already on hand. Joe and Jeff helped Peter off the pumpkin, and then they carried it into the schoolhouse and set it on the window sill, and everybody said, "How do, Peter!" And everybody else said, "What a perfectly wonderful jack-o'-lantern!"

"Aye," said Peter, as he rubbed his hands together, "you may call it a jack-o'-lantern, but it's Cinderella's coach to me!" And you can just imagine how the pumpkin felt when it heard that!

That was a wonderful party, to be sure. Peter ate ice cream and cake and nuts and apples and popcorn and everything else but pumpkin pies. There weren't any pumpkin pies there, for nobody had any pumpkins but Peter.

It was late when they all went home, and when Peter went into his little house, for the first time in his whole life he forgot to lock the door. That was the reason, perhaps, that Peter had such golden dreams that night. They came trooping in through the open door—suns and moons and pumpkins and jack-o'-lanterns, and coaches—all as gold as gold could be!

Pumpkin Pies

When Peter woke in the morning, what do you suppose he did? He got right to work and turned his little house into a shop. He made a shop window in which he set the jack-o'-lantern that was really Cinderella's coach, for a sign. Then he put on a yellow pumpkin blossom for a cap, and a lovely, green, scalloped pumpkin leaf for an apron and he began to make pumpkin pies. He left his door open night and day, and the fragrance of Peter's pumpkin pies just filled the air. As soon as anybody sniffed that warm, spicy odor, he made straight for Peter's little shop, for he felt he just must have one of Peter's pumpkin pies.

In short, Peter became a baker, and so great was the demand for his pumpkin pies that soon he had to have two assistants, and whom should he have but Joe and Jeff! And every year they wheeled a barrow load of pumpkin pies to the neighborhood party at the schoolhouse.

As time went on, people came to speak of him as "Peter Pumpkin-eater," and one day they presented him with a wonderful new sign for his little shop, which read as follows:

P. PETER—PUMPKIN-PIE MAKER

EXTRAORDINARY

And that's the very best part of the whole affair—at least Peter thought so.

Noah's Ark Contest

Answer with the name of an animal:

1. A city in the State of New York.
2. A bird.
3. A brand of dates.
4. An Italian nobleman and that which fits a lock.
5. That which grows on the head.
6. Never been used.
7. An abbreviation for the second day of the week and the means for locking.
8. Parts of a chain.
9. A bridge and precious.

"An interesting old building," said Fred, as the two men, followed by the children, walked toward the house, which was built of great logs.

"It's called 'Old Fort Lincoln,'" the man grinned. "Howdy, friends," he hailed.

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**MISS H. PAYSON**  
**NEW CHAMPION**

## FOOTBALL AT NORTHWESTERN

## Captures the Canadian Open Golf Title From Miss Stifel 3 and 2

TORONTO, Oct. 10 (Special).—Miss Helen Payson of Portland, Me., the ranking player in the lower half of the first round, was the only qualifying cress last Monday who was second to Miss Glenna Collett—won the 36-hole final match for the title in the open golf championship on Saturday. Collett, of Wheeling, W. Va., 3 and 2, an early lead secured in the morning aiding the winner successfully to reach the 18th hole with half way through the afternoon round.

It was the first time that either player had progressed to the final in the championship since 1927, when this golf, on the whole, was good. It was also the first time that two players from the United States have met in the final. Collett's victory marked the return of the title and trophy to the United States after two

years stay in the Dominion. The favorite for the final match, won three holes on the first nine in the morning and after losing the tenth won four more on the second nine to win the match by green. Here Miss Stifel came through with a win to be 5 down at the end of the first round. The loser won the second round in the same manner and at the eighth tee again down and it appeared an easy victory for Miss Payson. However, Miss Stifel gave a display of her battling abilities and won the third round by 1 hole. She herself and some erratic ones by her opponent, won four of the next five holes and was only 2 down with five to play. She then won the fourth round by 1 hole when trying to match a beautiful second shot by her opponent and topped the ball. This cost her the match. Miss Stifel came through with the lead of 3 with only 5 to play. Miss Payson played every hole for a half and was successful until the match

While Miss Payson had an approximate score of 162 for the 34 holes against Miss Stiffels 166 not one of the 16 holes she never put halved was won by a player who succeeded par.

Miss Payson is the third United States player to win the title since the championship was resumed in 1919, the former Miss Alexa W. Stirling winning in 1920, and Miss Glenna Collett in 1923 and 1924.

In the 18-hole championship consolation Mrs. John Arends of Chicago defeated Mrs. C. C. Ronalds of Mount Bruno, 4 and 2. The summary of the championship is:

CANADIAN WOMEN'S OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—Final Round

Miss Helen Payson, Portland Country Club, Portland, Me. defeated Miss Crystal Stiffels, Wheeling, W. Va., 3 and 2.

## Resolution Passed

by British Council

"Broken-Time" Pay for Football Players in Olympic

## Games Strongly Opposed

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The council of the British Olympic Association has met in record time with a definite disapproval of the "broken time" of footballers at the Amsterdam Olympic Games next year. In the council meeting, presided over by Lord Rochdale, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

"The council of the British Olympic Association having carefully considered all the evidence in regard to the 'broken time' controversy, unanimously is of the opinion that the action of the executive committee in the matter of the payment to the Olympic Games of football players who have received any reimbursement for 'broken time' is directly contrary to the rules of the Olympic Charter laid down at the Prague Congress of 1925, and is further of the opinion that the action of the executive committee in the matter of the Olympic Charter is in violation of the Charter, and that the council has the power to alter or even to modify a decision of the Olympic Congress which is composed of the representatives of all the national Olympic associations and national Olympic committees and is, therefore, the supreme tribunal. That the decision of the executive committee is null and void."

The council therefore calls upon the executive committee of the Inter-

national Olympic Committee at its next meeting on Oct. 29 to adhere to the decision which it took on the very question at The Hague, July 31, 1926, which reads as follows: "The de-

action taken at the recent meeting of the executive committee of the International Association) proposing that in exceptional circumstances payment for broken-time might be permitted, was not discussed and the president asked the committee to agree to this proposal. The executive committee, however, considered it was not qualified to change a decision ratified by a vote of the membership and the president's proposal of the football federation must be submitted anew to the next Olympic Congress.

**EACH PLAYER GETS \$2700**  
NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (AP)—Each regular member of the World American Football League will receive \$2700 as his share of the World Series prize money, announced today by William J. Huggins and Arthur Flanagan, coaches, also were voted full shares. Donnell, who was voted out of the team last in the summer, was

taken during the congress and that the proposal of the football federation must be submitted anew to the next Olympic Congress."

toed a half share. Woods, the team's leader, will get a three-quarters share, will Mark Roth, the road secretary, Philip Schenck, ground keeper, was given \$750, and his assistants \$350 each.

**ENGLISH WOMEN WIN**  
*by Wireless from Montluar Bureau via Postal Telegram*

**LONDON, Oct. 18.**—The first women's tennis contest ever staged between representatives of London and Berlin, was held here today. The match was decided 5 matches to 2. Miss Elizabeth England's foremost woman tennis player, had been beaten by a Russian player before having played a single rally.

**WRESTLING SIX-DAY RACES SIGNED**  
**CHICAGO, Oct. 10.**—Thirty riders have been signed for Chicago's six-day racing season, which opens Saturday night, with at least eight star teams including the famous "Pines" team of England and Carl Stockholm, winners of

ay 9 matches to 2. Miss Elizabeth  
uthall, England's foremost woman  
layer, had a great battle with Fraulein  
ilmeyer before winning, 10-12, 6-3,  
-2

**MRS. MORROW DEFENDS TITLE**  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (P)—Mrs. E. W. Morrow, of Baltimore, Middle-Atlantic women's golf champion, successfully defended her title Saturday in the annual event, defeating Miss Virginia Holzheimer, also of Baltimore, 1 up, in 18 holes.

**CANADIAN FOOTBALL**  
Ontario Rugby Union—Ealing Beach University of Toronto 1; Hamilton Camp Borden 6 (30m. overtime).  
Interprovincial Rugby Union—Ottawa

**CANADIAN FOOTBALL**  
Ontario Rugby Union—Eglam Beach  
University of Toronto—Hamilton

Montreal 1.



# Art News and Comment

## Summer Budget and Autumn Plans of the Metropolitan Museum

By RALPH FLINT

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—An institution that has practically full employment for the year round is the Metropolitan Museum of Art, so intensively has its public relations department been cultivated of late. While its lecture series are discontinued during the summer months and many of the various heads of departments are absent on missions of importance to the museum, the general public continues to find the multiple attractions stimulating. Now of course the art student body which uses the museum to such good advantage is to be found scattered through the galleries, making notes of this and that and attempting to catch something of the inspiration which has gone into the making of world masterpieces. The copyists are again at their easels and are always a point of interest to those who take their art more readily when seen in the making.

One of the most delightful features of the museum is the handsome green carpet of trailing plant which the Metropolitan Museum's head gardener has cultivated after much struggle in the new classical court. This thick growth of tufted verdure makes splendid foil for the marble set about in the style of ancient Roman atriums, and contrasts vividly with the colorful background of tinted walls and columns. Indeed this court, with its cedars, splashing water, mosaic pavements, and frescoed walls, is one of the finest examples of modern museum installation to be found. In spite of the difficulty of getting plants to grow indoors, the freshness and charm of such adjuncts to the formal lay-out of most museum interiors is not to be denied.

The first anniversary of the museum's closure at Washington Heights has come and gone, with the gratifying attendance for the first year of more than 50,000 visitors. Considering the present difficulty of access, this record is a sturdy sign of widespread interest in art among the New York citizenry. Many improvements have been made in the arrangement of the various sculptures and also in the grounds. The reconstruction of the Romanesque cloister around the Saint Michael monastery at Cluxa in the Pyrenees is now completed. Since the cloisters were opened in May, 1926, eight more stone sculptures from the collection given to the museum by Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller Jr. have been installed.

Another accomplishment in installation is the work of rearrangement of the later classical casts, in line with the fine transformation effected by the museum some months ago when other sections of the casts were shown under the new conditions. Careful and well-contrasted wall coloring add immeasurably to the effect of these so often dispiriting copies of famous antiques, but the new arrangements bring out their intrinsic beauty and reduce their bulky pallor to a minimum. Casts taken from sculpture of the fourth century B. C. are the principal items in the new galleries.

The retrospective exhibition of Painted and Printed Fabrics which ran through the summer months with such success is about to give way to an exhibition of architectural details from the exterior of medieval houses of New England and the South. This exhibition will be open to the public on Oct. 15.

Among the recent acquisitions to the museum are a number of fine

the Metropolitan Museum are Renaissance masterpieces to the number of 40 given by V. Everit Macy; an early seventeenth century oak-Bible-box lined with rare Elizabethan wallpapers from J. Pierpont Morgan; a group of Korean ceramics purchased by the museum from the Desmond Fitzgerald collection; a group of rare embroideries of French and English facture presented by Mrs. E. S. Harkness; several interesting swords and pistols purchased by the armor department; 12 pieces of modern Swedish glass; and a painting by Cornelius Holsteyn given by Eugen Boros.

An interesting series of experiments with the X-raying of old paintings has been carried recently by Alan Burroughs for the Metro-

politan Museum, and it has been discovered in the museum's superb Veronese "Mars and Venus" the artist had originally intended quite a different effect as regards the central figure. The X-ray photograph reveals a second head of Venus worked out in the underpainting of the canvas, placed considerably to one side of the finished head and arguing quite a different compositional effect on the artist's part. This discovery authenticates the doubts beyond all possibility of a doubt, as no copyist would have led to incorporate such contrasting effects in his work. The "Madonna and Child With the Infant Saint John" by Antonello da Messina has also been treated to the same deep scrutiny, and here to the underpainting of the museum's new painting shows alterations which argue a similar authenticity to that of the Veronese. Here indeed is a new field of investigation into the matter of verifying old masters, and should do much to clear up the vast accumulation of disputatious matters at the hands of the various authorities.

## Historical British Art in Vienna

Special Correspondence

VIENNA. In Vienna, and indeed, on the Continent, there has been no retrospective exhibition of British art, otherwise than the loan exhibition in Berlin some quarter of a century ago. So except for those able to go to England, continental art lovers have had their interest with reproductions of the English masters in the art journals. Therefore the surprise and wonder everywhere expressed by the hundreds and hundreds of visitors of all classes, including the working people, to this show of British art, hung at the Secession Art Gallery which has been specially decorated for this occasion by Architect Fritz Zelmner.

To pay the expenses of transit and insurance to the Austrian frontier town, Passau, Sir Joseph Duveen contributed largely, costs from there to Vienna are defrayed by the Secession and the Friends of Museums Societies; the entrance fees and catalogue profits will more than cover these.

The main stress was from the first placed on a goodly show of retrospective paintings from the time of Elizabeth onward, chiefly portraits, not so much on modern masters as on the work of those artists of the eighteenth and first part of the nineteenth centuries, those who created the famous schools of portrait and landscape painting. The Elizabethan school is shown in a side room. Its chief exponent is Hans Holbein the Younger, who, though born in Bruges, was only seven years old when his father brought him to England. It was in England that the son became an able and much sought-for portraitist and a painter of historical subjects. Here are full-length life-sized portraits of Lady J. Howard and Queen Elizabeth, both masterpieces of portraiture. In the same room are fine examples of Hogarth's group portraits.

But it is the large main room which attracts the greatest attention, and indeed it is a noble array which stands before us. By general acclaim, Sir Henry Raeburn takes the first place for his portraits of children. One of these is of two boys, one poking a stick with all his might through the lining of a hat intent on his own destructive powers, the other holding the hat in place for easy conquest. The whole picture has a sheen of tawny light which adds lustre to the marvelous painting; the other which equals this in beauty, is of the Paterson children, two boys and a girl. Another portrait of ex-

ceeding beauty is by Gainsborough, it is of Captain Needham, says the catalogue, but the picture bears the legend: "Thomas, son of Jack V. Kilmerney." It is a full-length portrait of a man in a white coat and three-cornered hat, white breeches and high black boots.

All the English masters are represented by two or more pictures. In the same room Sir Joshua Reynolds has a place; his "Cupid and Psyche" is so wonderfully moving that one holds the breath while viewing it. Another of his pictures is of Miss Hickey, a most brilliant example of Reynolds art; a third is of Lady North. Other pictures in this room are by Romney, Hoppner, Francis Cotes, Turner and Sir Thomas Lawrence. Among Romney's portraits is



Romney's Portrait of Mrs. Davenport, Lent by Sir J. Duveen for the Austrian Retrospective Exhibition of British Art.

that of Mrs. Davenport, for which Sir J. Duveen paid \$50,000 a short time ago. Sir Thomas Lawrence is a tradition in Vienna. He came to this city at the instance of the English Government to paint the historical picture of the leading monarchs and magnates as assembled for the Vienna Congress in 1814. Besides these he painted portraits of some of the great Austrian families, including the great Metternich. So great was his fame that a whole school of Vienna portraitists was influenced by him. One of his portraits is of the Duchess of Cleveland, another of Lord Castlereagh, a third is of Countess Cooper, then 19 years old. She afterward became the wife of Lord Palmerston.

Those chief landscapists represented are Turner, Bonington and Constable, whose pictures have never been seen in Vienna before. Vienna has had many opportunities of seeing the best examples of the French school exhibited from time to time at the Secession Gallery; now they will have the opportunity of realizing what French critics have not been slow in recognizing, that plain air painting found its way from England to France exactly through the work of these three Englishmen.

A special room contains examples of the pre-Raphaelite painters—Rossetti, Millais, Burne-Jones, and Watts.

Present day art is not so well represented as that of past days, though

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Three-course Luncheon 2/-, also a la carte. Dinner 2/-, table d'hôte dinner 2/6. Also Grill 6/6 to 8/6.

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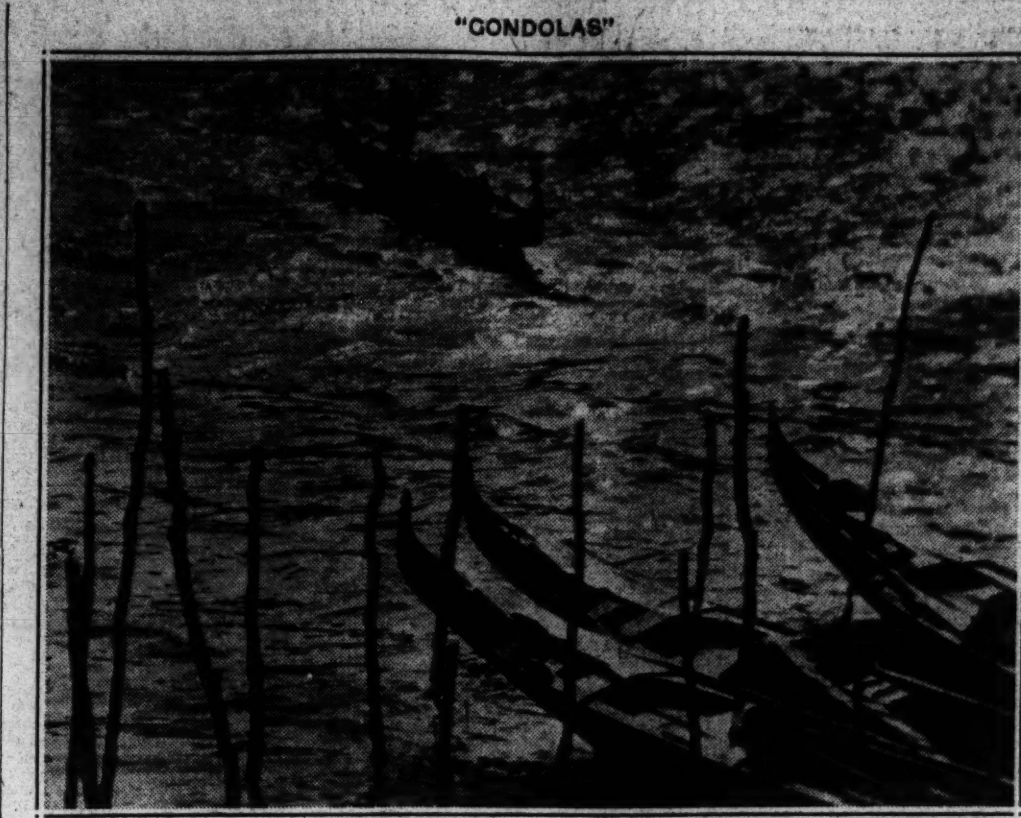
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Good Food Prices Reasonable

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CLOSED SUNDAYS



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there are some outstanding pictures by the late Ambrose McEvoy, including a wonderful painting of Lady Diana Cooper, simply scintillating with color against a dark background, and "Lady Chilton." There are also pictures by Sir William Orpen, Augustus John, Charles Conder, Glyn Philpott, Charles Shannon, Robert Anning Bell, D. Y.

SHOWN IN VIENNA



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RESTAURANTS

LONDON, ENG.

CRAIGSCOURT RESTAURANT

1 Minute Trafalgar Square

Three-course Luncheon 2/-, also a la carte. Dinner 2/-, table d'hôte dinner 2/6. Also Grill 6/6 to 8/6.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Allies Inn

1703 New York Avenue Northwest

DINNER

BONE COOKING TOURISTS WELCOME

Opposite Corcoran Art Gallery

BREAKFAST LUNCHEON

NEW YORK CITY

Canadian Pacific Building

RESTAURANT

410 ST. AND MADISON AVE.

Good Food Prices Reasonable

Breakfast—Lunch—Dinner

CLOSED SUNDAYS

## Southern States Art League

NEW ORLEANS.—Closing a successful exhibition in the Brooks Memorial Art Gallery in Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 30, the Fifth-A Circuit Exhibition of the Southern States Art League goes to Denison, Tex., where the Denison Club of Arts will show it in the Simpson Hotel banquet room, Oct. 6-13. Thence it goes to Chattanooga, Tenn., where the Chattanooga Art Association will display it in the Memorial Auditorium, Oct. 17-31.

The Fifth-B Circuit Exhibition will be exhibited by the Art Study Club of New Bern, N. C., in the Presbyterian lecture room, Sept. 27 to Oct. 11; by the Mississippi Art Association at the Mississippi State Fair in Jackson, Oct. 17 to 22; and by the Woman's Club of Yazoo City, Miss., at the Elks' Club, Oct. 26 to Nov. 2. It will then go to Montgomery, Ala., where it will be seen Nov. 7 to 18, in the woman's division of the State Fair of Alabama.

The Alabama State Fair is offering special prizes for work of Alabama artists, and the Mississippi State Fair offers special prizes for work of Mississippi artists, and for work by a member of the Southern States Art League.

## San Diego Art

SAN DIEGO, Calif. (Special Correspondence).—With the close of vacation seasons and the return of San Diego's colony of artists from summers spent in all parts of the world, art interest has awakened to an extensive program planned for the winter by various art organizations, women's clubs, and the Fine Arts gallery.

Among the largest art programs to be sponsored during the winter

## AMUSEMENTS

### NEW YORK CITY

JOLSON'S My Maryland  
The Musical Romance  
with EVELYN HERRICK

WALTER HAMPTON  
Henry Dues's Comedy  
AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE

HAMPDEN'S  
THEA, Broadway 62d St.  
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE  
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thursday and Saturday, 2:30

"Punchy"  
The American Comedy  
GRANT MITCHELL IN

THE BABY CYCLONE  
George M. Cohan's American Farce

MARTIN BECK THEATRE, 49th St., 5th Ave.  
Evs. 8:30. Matinee Today & Sat. at 2:30

SHANNON S  
of BROADWAY S  
An evening of unalloyed enjoyment—  
F. L. The Christian Science Monitor.

CHARLES 46th ST. THEATRE, Evs. 8:25  
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

The Collegiate Musical Comedy  
"Speed" action youth. A joyful musical comedy—F. L. The Christian Science Monitor.

ERLANGER'S  
George M. Cohan's Comedians in  
"The Merry Malones"

with GEORGE M. COHAN (Himself)  
Matinee Wed. and Sat. 2:30

EMPIRE  
Thea, 8'way & 40 St. Evs. 8:20  
Matinee WED. & SAT. 2:30

"Frightened with Laughter and Soul  
memories"—Alexander Woolcott, World.

PICKWICK  
with JOHN CUMBERLAND and London Cast.

ROYALE  
5th St. Evs. 8:30  
W. of 5th. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

WINTHROP AMES  
GILBERT & SULLIVAN  
Operatic Co.

MIKADO

MOTION PICTURES

CECIL & DANIELS  
KING OF KINGS

Now Showing in  
New York City—Gaiety Thea.  
Philadelphia—Aldine Thea.  
Los Angeles—Orpheus Thea.

Cincinnati—Opening Oct. 16th GRAND Thea.  
Athens—Opening Oct. 17th ERLANGER Thea.

## London Photographic Exhibitions

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, Sept. 23

THE annual exhibitions of the London Salon of Photography and the Royal Photographic Society, which have opened simultaneously, again afford convincing proof of the enthusiasm and skill of those who use the camera as a means of artistic expression. Between them, these two shows contain nearly 700 pictures, drawn from all over the world and presenting an astonishing variety of subject and treatment, for if photography's place in the field of art is a modest one, it is doubtful if any other pictorial medium covers so wide a range.

This year the standard set by the hanging committees seems even higher than before, and implies a vast number of rejections, yet there are many new names among exhibitors. Since the supply of good work is thus ample, and the aims of the two societies are really identical, it seems a pity that they should not merely compete but should surfeit the public with photography in one single month of the year.

At the Salon it may well be called a Japanese year, for no less than 35 of the exhibitors are Japanese, resident in California, and it is interesting to note how national qualities come out in the dainty handling of their material, their keen observation of small things and their precise sense of arrangement within the frame. "The Oil Ditch," by S. Uyeda of California, is as original and delightful a work as photography has ever compassed. One marvels at the acuteness of eyes which found a beautiful pattern in that repellent stretch of oil-bubbles, without boundaries or sky, and the technique which so perfectly rendered their varying forms and the steely polish of their sunlit surfaces.

The Japanese mostly confine themselves to the subjects they excel in, those of the nature of still life, but with K. Inai's fine portrait of Miss Sara Allgood they challenge comparison in another field. Here one noted, at the Salon, Swan Watson's thoughtful presentation of the clever Prague photographer F. Dracol, A. F. Kales's alert portrait of Miss Marguerite Fish, the "F. R. Martindale" of another Californian, F. R. Dappich (perhaps the most satisfying portrait shown), Bertram Park's quaint likeness of the humorist, Ward Muir, and a number of fascinating child studies, especially a triumphant little urchin by Marcus Adams. The Royal too, had excellent portraits by Pirie MacDonald and Stephen Tyng (New York) and A. C. Banfield, careful but rather joyless studies of legal folk by Walter Thomas, and beauty charmingly presented by Charles Borup in "Gabrielle"; nor could one fail to notice F. Jordan's swashbuckler in sombrero, answering to the name of "Gago."

Whatever else may be absent, you

will always meet a tang of salt water at these exhibitions. Power, speed and beauty are in G. L. A. Blair's fine study at the Salon of a schooner yacht beating to windward in a fresh breeze, "On the Wings of the Wind." No other camera but F. J. Mortimer's could have captured that First Mate's view (Topsail) of a windjammer's crew far aloft furling sail. Again, at the Royal there are James McKisack and Captain Mowlam, with their fine compositions of fishing craft and warships; F. G. Hopperot in a spacious view off St. Ives shows the exquisite beauty latent in a few middle tones of grey, and Dudley Johnston at a Venetian window succeeds, where many have tried, in weaving a harmony of mooring poles with the scimitar bows of their attendant gondolas.

The lanes and farmsteads of Belgium under high-piled clouds provide the veteran L. Misonne with the theme of numerous pictures, skilful as ever but leaving a certain sense of monotony. No such sense can one get from the glory of light which bathes the cock strutting in E. H. Sem's "Peaceful Garden"—despite its name one of the most exciting things at the Salon and curiously akin to a night piece such as M. O. Dell's fine "Hammermuth" at the Royal, where also one reveals in S. D. Miller's great expanse of Yorkshire moor and Herbert Balfour's "Glandia," so well conveying the lazy charm of the Italian Lakes.

Of street groups there are none better than Alexander Keighley's "An Eastern Parlor" and "Washing Place," both most effective works. How strangely alive an empty street can be once noticed in R. T. Bruton's sunny "Ribauville," where the houses seem to have so much to say if they cared to say it. Among figure studies one remarked at the Salon some fine work by Hal Linden, as well as a number of P. Drikol's weird fancies, amazingly successful in their way. J. B. Portway's "Down and Out" at the Royal is an able piece of illustration, but Keith Dannatt's "The Evening of Life" is something more than that in its sympathetic rendering of two worn faces. Beyond these there are a score of good works which it would be a pleasure to mention, did space permit. One may safely conclude that artistic photography is very much alive and looking for new worlds to conquer. Having its own special sphere, it is neither doomed to wither before the higher forms of art nor to be trampled under foot by the moving pictures.

## Gordon Dunthorne

1205 Connecticut Avenue

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ETCHINGS AND

ENGRAVINGS

## OXFORD BIBLES



## Real versus Seeming Value

HOW often does one have reason to regret judging value from outward appearances. When seeking a particular article how frequently one is met by the assurance that something else is "just as good." At times the substituted article may be specially recommended because it is not only "just as good," but even lower in price.

Whenever one violates his better judgment and yields to such specious reasoning, disappointment has been almost sure to follow. Experience teaches us that

the article which was claimed to be "just as good" only had seeming, not real, value.

While this is true of articles in general, how necessary it is to remember it when selecting a Bible. Realizing that the vast majority of Bible readers prefer an Oxford edition, it must be evident they have proven their real value. Whenever, therefore, one is offered a Bible which is cheaper than, or "just as good" as, an Oxford, it is sound judgment to make sure that the value is real and not seeming.

Copies of the Colored Lindbergh card (size 10 1/2 x 7 in.), "The Wings of the Morning," (10c each) and the Oxford Bible similar to the one presented to him (\$26.00) are still available.

## Three New Oxford Self-Pronouncing Bibles

Full self-pronouncing. Every proper name, at each place it occurs, is marked for correct pronunciation. Other words presenting difficulties in pronunciation are also indicated. The most complete self-pronouncing Bibles made. (See illustration above.)

No. 01493x. Oxford self-pronouncing text Bible, pocket size (6 1/2 x 4 1/2 inches), beater black-faced type, Persian maroon cover, limp leather lined, silk sewed, round corners, gold edges. Oxford India paper edition. \$7.50. All with straight edge covers, not overlapping.

Obtainable in All Reading Rooms

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

35 West Thirty-second Street New York City

You pay no more because a Bible is an Oxford.













## ITALIAN EXPORT BENEFITS MUCH BY INSTITUTE

### Credit Measures and Aids in Shipping Are Put Into Effect

ROME (Special Correspondence).—The National Export Institute celebrated its first anniversary recently, when the retiring president, Dr. Alberto Pirelli, reported on the year's work in the presence of Signor Mussolini and a distinguished gathering of statesmen and business men.

Besides an extensive information service carried on by publications and correspondence, the institute has faced the need for insuring export credits, and has been instrumental in securing the foundation of a company for this purpose. It has also secured from the Government the guarantee of those credits which while presenting special risks owing to political and other conditions, are connected with orders of recognized importance for Italian trade. A decree-law has already authorized a special section of the National Insurance Institute to guarantee such credits by policies on which a premium of 1 to 4 per cent of the amount guaranteed is charged.

Applications are made through the Export Institute. Should the foreign debtor default when payment falls due, the policy-holder is entitled to receive, six months after his credit has matured, 25 per cent of the amount guaranteed and at the end of the ninth month a further 25 per cent is paid to him. Should payment be delayed beyond 12 months the policy-holder is indemnified for the remaining 50 per cent. The risks thus guaranteed by the Government may not exceed, during the period comprised between the publication of the decree and June 30, 1928, a sum of 200,000,000 lire. The guarantee may in no case exceed the value of the goods in connection with which it is given.

Produce Handling Systematized. Another field in which the institute has worked to good effect is that for the organization of the Italian fruit and vegetable export trade. The complex problem has been tackled in all its aspects. Oral and written propaganda and practical demonstrations have brought home to growers and dealers the lesson they must learn, more especially with regard to standardization of grading and packing, and special legislation has made certain improvements in these respects compulsory on all exporters of citrus fruit.

Steps are being taken with the co-operation of the Bank of Sicily and the Citrus Fruit Exchange to organize an establishment on the lines of the American packing houses, so as to co-ordinate methods of storing, grading and packing. The Ministry of Communications has been induced to improve shipping facilities and to make some changes in the rates charged. Special services are being organized to keep exporters of fruit and vegetables in close touch with the needs of foreign markets.

MISS L. S. shares with the Sundial an experience of a theatrical couple who found themselves without funds and with a six weeks' board bill unpaid. On presenting their case frankly to the landlady, she invited them to stay until "something turned up." When two days later, a telegram arrived offering them a season's contract, the landlady shared their rejoicing, even to the extent of receiving a letter in lieu of payment—not even trunks as they set out.



"For the Widow"

Special from Monitor Bureau  
New York  
TEN little children in the neighborhood of McCarren Park, at Driggs and Manhattan Avenues in Brooklyn, have recently and quite spontaneously fulfilled an admonition contained in the nineteenth verse of the twenty-fourth chapter of Deuteronomy.  
It was their privilege to bring joy to Mrs. Kunning, a widow and resident of the near-by old ladies' home, when they presented her with a basket of fresh vegetables of their own harvesting. Ever since last April, when the children did their own planting in McCarren Park, Mrs. Kunning, whose husband had been a gardener for Howard Gould, had watched the young gardeners at work. She saw the first bits of green begin to sprout, and she took as much pride in the early shoots as did the children themselves, who came every afternoon after school to tend the little plots.  
Then, when harvesting day came, and the children surprised Mrs. Kunning with a full basket of beets and radishes, lettuce and onions which they had gathered, Mrs. Kunning could hardly keep back the tears of joy that were prompted by this expression of love on the part of the young gardeners. And, judging from the faces of the children who remembered her, the joy was not all one-sided, for ten radiant per cent of the total value of the goods in connection with which it is given.

WE ARE reminded by a clipping from the London Times Weekly, sent by a friend of the parties given to disabled ex-service men in the gardens of Buckingham Palace by the "Not-For-Gotten" Association. The honored guests arrived in motor coaches and were provided refreshments by the Queen and Princess Mary.

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## BOY SCOUT CAMP HAS LARGE AREA

10,600 Acres Acquired in Sullivan County, N. Y.—Ready Next Summer

MONTICELLO, N. Y. (Special Correspondence).—A deed to 10,600 acres in Sullivan County, to be made into a Boy Scout Camp, has just been handed to Justice James C. Crosey by the New York State Supreme Court, chairman of the Camp Site Committee of the Boy Scout Foundation here, on behalf of the Boy Scouts organization. The land cost approximately \$400,000. It will be one of the largest, if not the largest, Boy Scout camp in the world. Indeed, there will be 62 camps, or 32 more than the present requirements of the organization in this state, according to Justice Crosey.

The new site is located within the township of Cochen, Cochen, Bethel and Highland. It borders for a short distance on the Delaware River approximately between the village of Masthope, Pa., and Tunstun Station, N. Y., extending in a northerly direction for about nine miles and has a width of about two miles.

The territory is densely wooded, abounds in lakes and streams and its maximum elevation is 1300 feet, providing, according to engineers who investigated it, ideal locations for camp sites, and one that could be used as a model for other cities in planning their camps.

"A new feature of the camp," said Justice Crosey, "is that it will function all the year round. No longer will New York boys have to wait until summer to get away from the congestion of the city, but may enjoy themselves out in the open and around the roaring fireplaces in the log cabins which will dot the camp."

Work on the new camp will start immediately. We are contemplating the expenditure of \$300,000 for mess halls, sanitation and water systems and the clearing of ground for tents and athletic fields. We expect to have everything in readiness when the exodus of youth to camp begins next summer.

## KANSAS EXPECTS \$542,000,000 YIELD ON RECORD CROP

### Corn Does Best for Years—Banks Improve—Joy in All Sections

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 10 (Special).—With the Kansas corn crop safe and expected to yield more bushels to the acre than any crop in 40 years, the State is looking back on one of the most satisfactory crop seasons in history.

"The corn crop is made now," declared J. C. Mohler, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture. "While the crop will not be as big in proportion to the total grain yield of the State as it was in earlier times when corn was the main crop, the yield per acre, will be the largest possibly in two-score years."

Although Mr. Mohler has not completed his official report of total crop values for the State, preliminary surveys have indicated that Kansas will reap one of the greatest monetary harvests in history, possibly the greatest peace time money yield. Commenting on independent computations that the total value of Kansas crops would reach possibly to \$542,000,000 Mr. Mohler said he believed estimates of corn values were low and that the aggregate yield of Kansas crops might go above that figure.

Particular rejoicing is being expressed in the northern and northwestern part of the State where the depression in the last five years has been severe. While the western and southwestern sections have had fair to good crops during that period, the northern and northwestern parts of the State have undergone droughts and continued crop failures. The past year many farmers found it necessary to drive their stock out of the State, as they did not raise enough feed to keep their animals through the winter.

Another failure seemed imminent this year when spring winds swept across the dry, sandy soil and blew the wheat out of the ground—or uncovered it by rolling the sandy soil all over the fields, much as it shifts sand dunes along the seashore.

Nature finally smiled on this section and sent bounteous rains in the critical period of July and August. "The banking situation in the north and northwest is much improved," said William J. Kennedy, first assistant bank commissioner, who lately returned from a tour into that section. "We will not know the exact situation until the corn crop is harvested and the money actually is banked. But I would say that the feeling of anxiety is to a large extent relieved."

General Classified  
Advertisements under this heading appear in this section of the Monitor. Minimum space four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.)

## Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this section of the Monitor. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.)

## REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Modern one story stucco house with garage in San Marino section. South of Wilshire. Call for particulars. 4857. 2 complete bathrooms, oil stove, fireplace, also gas heater; lot 50x100 ft. Orange fruit trees; price \$15,000. OWNER, SAMUEL HUNTER, Upland, Calif.

## HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WE are direct importers of jewelry and watches. We have a large stock of individual women's sales representatives, full or part time, in all communities; prices of goods within the reach of all; consignments of stock sent; no expense incurred; no traveling; liberal terms offered. E. E. HENRIKSEN, 130 West 42nd St., New York.

## SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMEN—If you can sell another line with your present one, we have a big market for you; big field; all lines; E. E. HENRIKSEN, 130 West 42nd St., New York.

## Local Classified

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## SEE BOSTON

Its historic and delightful suburbs, with parties and picnics, are the heart of the city. The city is a beautiful one, with many beautiful spots. The city is a beautiful one, with many beautiful spots.

## Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this section of the Monitor. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.)

## REAL ESTATE

"Greenwich Village"  
300 West 12th Street, New York City  
A beautiful 2-story house, with a large front porch, and a large back porch. The house is in excellent condition and is a very desirable home. Price \$14,800.

## FOR SALE—CONCORD, MASS.

A sacrifice price \$14,800.  
A beautiful 2-story house, with a large front porch, and a large back porch. The house is in excellent condition and is a very desirable home. Price \$14,800.

## HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS.  
BEACON STREET at the Reservoir—5-room apartment, \$15; facing beautiful park; great view of the city; modern kitchen; modern conveniences; heated and janitor service; excellent location. This home cannot be duplicated for \$25,000. For appointment call Concord 748 or Hancock 4766. No brokers.

## TO LET—FURNISHED

KITCHENETTE, heated, furnished, 2 rooms and bath, with home; very desirable; beautiful ocean view; \$32.70 Terrace Ave., Winthrop, Mass. Tel. Ocean 4404-N.

## OFFICE SPACE

NEW YORK CITY—Excellent office space, commonly pleasant room in exclusive office; separate entrance; reasonable. Telephone after 11. Bryant 9085.

## ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, MASS., 346 Commonwealth Ave.—Beautiful three rooms, two bathrooms, modern kitchen; bath on each floor; telephone; near church.

## ROOMS AND BOARD

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., 1331 Locust St. (Jones)—Furnished rooms, single and double, twin beds; bath; two meals \$6; three meals \$7.50 a week.

## HELP WANTED—MEN

BOYS, stock boys, office boys, clerks and order pickers; references; ASHLAND AGENCY, 208 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

## HELP WANTED—WOMEN

CHAMBERMAID and waitress; white; well recommended and experienced; permanent position. 2881 Woodland Drive, Washington, D. C.

## HELP WANTED

WANTED—Reliable married couple, Christian; preferred for small farm in New Hampshire; no salary; woman to housekeep for small family. Box 1-208, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ART PHOTOGRAPHER, qualified to perform all photographic work; outdoor work; or to instruct, supervise and direct the work of others; desires partner with capital sufficient to establish growing business; or connection with a studio where his knowledge, skill and experience can be used to advantage; will go anywhere. H. B. WEST, 622 Nineteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CHILD'S NURSE—Settled, educated, Christian; over 40 years; no salary; Schuyler 679 (N. Y. C.).

## RELIABLE SWITCHBOARD SUPERVISOR

WATERLOO, N. Y.—Companion or companion-housekeeper; retired; experienced in all that pertains to travel or home life. Box 3-53, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

## YOUNG lady educated, refined, desires position as companion to young girl; references. California 7948 (New York City).

## Connecticut

NEW HAVEN  
The Edw. Malley & Co.  
AUTHENTIC STYLES for the NEW SEASON at Malley's, where fashion's best is never expensive.

## THE H. M. BULLARD CO.

Orange Street at Elm  
Furniture Rugs—Draperies  
Delaware WILMINGTON

## I. Elmer Perry Co.

Coal and Fireplace Wood  
Phone 2996 29th and Boulevard  
Dist. of Columbia

## WASHINGTON

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Novelties; Articles reserved for Christmas. American and Swiss Watches and Clocks

## WM. H. GROVERMAN

Flowers by Telegraph Anywhere  
GEORGE H. COOKE FLORIST  
1707-1709 Connecticut Avenue  
Phone: Potomac 24 Washington, D. C.

## DISTRICT NATIONAL BANK

1406 G Street, N. W.  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

## Virginia

LYNCHBURG  
Crutchfield  
Cleaners and Dyers  
For Quick and Efficient Service Call Phone 505-506-664

## Delaware

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## UNDER CITY HEADINGS

NEWPORT NEWS  
"Butch" Hautz  
CHESAPEAKE TRANSFER and STORAGE CO.  
Long Distance Hauling Modern Vans

## The Broadway Department Store

Exclusive Ready-to-Wear Dry Goods, Notions Men's Furnishings  
3007-N Washington Avenue

## BURCHER'S SHOP OF MERIT

For Smart Styles in Men's and Young Men's Clothes  
Corner 30th St. and Washington Ave.

## NEWPORT NEWS LAUNDRY

C. F. GARNER, Manager  
330 25th Street Phone 672-673

## NEWPORT NEWS FURNITURE CO., Inc.

Six Floors Devoted Exclusively to Quality Home Furnishings  
Merchandise of Undisputed QUALITY  
Toilet Goods—Candles—Stationery

## FALCONER'S

3003 WASHINGTON AVE.  
Broadway Shoe Store  
Walk-Over and W. B. Coon Shoes  
2916 WASHINGTON AVE.

## NORFOLK

The Malvern Shop  
Hosiery and Glovers  
Full line of standard makes. Reasonable prices.  
319 GRANBY STREET

## Lunde Inc. Beauty Shoppe

PERMANENT WAVING SHAMPOOING MARCELLING  
Hair Bobbing by Trained Male Expert  
102-104 W. Freeman St. Phone 22815

## HORNER'S

Cleaners and Dyers  
CARTER-WRAY SHOE COMPANY  
ARCH PRESERVER SHOE HOSEY  
227 GRANBY STREET

## WM. J. NEWTON FLORIST

111 W. Freeman Street Phone 24548  
Residence, 38815, 32968, 22786  
NO BRANCH STORES

## Maytag Washers

Price-Reasonable Hardware Co.  
111-117 Market St., cor. Monticello Ave.

## WRIGHT COAL and WOOD COMPANY

Phone 22661 1022 40th St.

## HICKS, the Gas Man

Sells the Marvelous Tappan In-Top Gas Range with the Insulated Oven!  
Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are especially invited to see it.  
527 Granby St., NORFOLK, VA.

## Geo. W. Thomas & Co. SHOES

206 GRANBY STREET  
RICHMOND

## Eclipse Laundry

1519 W. MAIN Blvd 3340  
Mrs. Edith C. Brinton  
Teacher of Singing in all its branches  
223 EAST GRACE ST.

## W. H. Jenks ELECTRICAL WIRING

LIGHTING FIXTURES  
618-621 E. Main St. Phone Mad. 336

## UNDER CITY HEADINGS

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"Too bad Shakespeare wasn't  
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"Why so?"  
"I said he was on that exam."  
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—Wahre Jakob

"Please, Ma'am, may we borrow  
your photograph?"  
"What, at this time of night! Do  
you want to dance?"  
"No, we wanta sleep."

**FITTING**


A Chinese laundryman had an  
addition to the family the day  
Lundbergh landed in Paris. Some  
of his friends wanted him to  
name the boy after Lundbergh.  
"No, no," said the proud father.  
"That no good Chinese name, I  
callee you what I callee him—  
Long Hop."

**Too Much For Him**  
"Where's your father?"  
"He's gone off to bed."  
"That's strange. Here it is only  
o'clock."  
"Well, he wanted a little rest,  
on know, he's been using that

### *In Lighter Vein*

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—Wahre Jakob

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"Please, Ma'am, may we borrow your phonograph?"  
 "What, at this time of night! Do you want to dance?"  
 "No, we wants sleep."

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FITTING  
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 Long Hop."

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TOO MUCH FOR HIM  
 "Where's your father?"  
 "He's gone off to bed."  
 "That's strange. Here it is only o'clock."  
 "Well, he wanted a little rest. You know, he's been using that new labor-saving device you sold him."

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1921

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## EDITORIALS

### A New Industrial Partnership

ACCEPTING as correct the considered observations of economists and students who are in a position to analyze industrial conditions in the United States and to contrast them with those in other countries, it would appear that by a simple and harmless process there has been effected, in America, what amounts to an almost complete industrial revolution. There has been accomplished, perhaps more thoroughly than in some other countries, what approaches, even if it does not absolutely reach, the democratization of industry. Without a resort to the methods of political socialism and its kindred doctrines the people of the United States, according to Francis H. Sisson of New York, in an article in a recent issue of the Industrial Digest, are moving toward the realization of social ideals. This progressive step has been taken without confiscation of private property in the name of the governing authority, and likewise without violent uprisings by wage earners. Best of all, individual initiative has been preserved and encouraged, because the rewards of endeavor and accomplishment are assured to those to whom they rightfully belong.

If definite knowledge is sought in an endeavor to forecast the length of the present era of industrial prosperity in the United States, a basis for such an estimate may be found in the fact that among the holders of stock in many of the producing industries, as well as in some of the larger public service corporations, are those who have found it possible to become investors because of their ability to lay aside a portion of the wages paid them in the very industries in which they now have a proprietary interest. As the percentage of these holders increases, so will the possibility of any serious disputes between Labor, so called, and Capital, so called, diminish. There is being established a practical and workable form of democratization which, it may confidently be hoped, will for an indeterminate period serve as a safeguard against the sophistries of political disturbers and the preachers of the doctrine of unrest.

It is interesting to seek, even somewhat superficially, to analyze the influences and conditions which have contributed to the establishment of this new order. No doubt what has been accomplished would have been long delayed had not Labor proved its ability to organize itself effectively and to enforce its just demands for better working conditions and a fair wage. Another contributing factor, no doubt, is the extension of arbitration through the action of state and national legislatures in providing an effective legal method of adjusting and settling industrial and commercial disputes. Still another influence has been the outlawing and practical elimination of the saloon. Millions of dollars formerly wasted annually now find their way into savings banks or other depositories and thence into business or industrial partnerships. Looking forward, therefore, it would seem that the promise is that the abundant prosperity of the present is only an indication of that greater enjoyment of the fruits of honestly directed effort which a fuller realization of this new democracy and the observance of this new national moral code will bring. There is no disposition apparent to force the adoption of these means and methods upon any country or people outside the United States. But there should be, now and henceforth, a determination to prevent the avowed enemies of this new democracy from destroying what has been so happily built up.

### What Radio Listeners Want

CERTAIN facts regarding popular preferences in connection with radiocast music as just made public by Arthur Williams, vice-president of commercial relations of the New York Edison Company, will doubtless be a surprise to some. The information referred to was obtained through a questionnaire recently distributed by the company in connection with the "Edison Hour," which is radiocast weekly from station WRNY, New York. By the method used 4800 radio listeners cast 79,800 votes in regard to fifty composers and eighteen types of musical compositions.

The opinions registered are both significant and surprising. The first ten composers in order of choice are: Ludwig van Beethoven, Franz Schubert, Victor Herbert, Richard Wagner, Felix Mendelssohn, Fritz Kreisler, Franz Liszt, Charles Gounod, Peter Tchaikovsky, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart. The first ten compositions are: Overture to "Tannhäuser," Wagner; "Poet and Peasant" Overture, von Suppe; "Marche Militaire," Schubert; Fifth Symphony, Beethoven; "Unfinished Symphony," Schubert; Ballet Music from "Faust," Gounod; Meditation from "Thais," Massenet; "Liebesfreud," Kreisler; "H. M. S. Pinafore," Sullivan; "Nutcracker," Suite, Tchaikovsky. Mr. Williams sheds additional light on the voting by analyzing the ballots in these words:

The standard of musical taste of radio audiences is very much higher than perhaps it is commonly rated. Following close after Beethoven, considered by musicians the master of composers, with 3245 votes, comes Franz Schubert with 2971 votes. Third is . . . Victor Herbert, whom 2935 included in their preferences.

Second in popularity to Wagner's overture to "Tannhäuser" as a type of musical composition comes the "Poet and Peasant" overture by Franz von Suppe with the "Marche Militaire" of Franz Schubert third. The musical tastes of men and women are practically alike. Instrumental solos proved to be more popular than vocal solos with 2720 votes favoring the former and 1422 the latter. For orchestral music alone 2110 votes were cast.

One of the significant things shown in the questionnaire, which seems to indicate that the tastes of listeners everywhere are alike, is that the relative positions of the leading composers and compositions were the same for each thousand of the questionnaires tabulated. The space left on the questionnaire for remarks provoked lively comment. The men had more to say and were more positive in their opinions than the women. Thirty asked for jazz and 135 denounced it in no gentle terms.

In the few questions appended concerning the radiocasting of household matters the women indicated a preference for talks relating to cooking.

These figures may be studied with profit by the makers of radio musical programs. They indicate plainly that radio audiences are in no respect different in their tastes from those that gather to hear music in symphony halls or in public parks, where band concerts are given.

The people of all grades of society prefer the best music. They call for it in their requests. They show their enjoyment of it in the vigor and spontaneity of their applause. Particularly as indicating the trend of popular taste would it be well for radiocasting companies to ponder on the fact that on the Edison questionnaires, while thirty persons asked for jazz, there were nearly five times that number who warmly objected to that sort of composition. It is made perfectly plain by the votes sent in that efforts to raise rather than lower popular taste in music through radiocasting will meet with hearty response from the listening public.

### A Wide Gulf Being Bridged

WHILE politicians and economists and business interests are differing on the question of farm relief, women's clubs have been conducting a valuable experiment in bringing together town and rural residents on a common meeting ground for the discussion of common problems. While it is likely that political action on farm relief has not been mentioned at any of these meetings, certain it is that the city women who have journeyed to the country and the farm women who have come to town for these affairs have developed a mutual understanding which promises an amicable adjustment of joint or individual difficulties.

One city club invited eleven groups of rural women for an evening's entertainment, 150 women coming over well high impassable roads to hear the reading of a play with rural setting. Over the refreshment tables there were discussions as the result of which one woman present said that it seemed that they had experienced another step toward the fulfillment of their "desires" to strive to touch and to know the great common woman's heart of us all.

The women of another prairie section have been entertained in the neighboring city and have themselves sponsored a community meeting attended by ninety women from near-by places. And another club furnishes a story of eight town women who drove through a heavy snow storm to give a play in a community house for a group of farm women who have no club of their own.

It is in simple ways like these that women are bridging what once seemed a wide gulf between those of their own sex who live on farms and those who live in towns, and no one can doubt that both groups are benefiting by the exchange of ideas and opinions.

### The President and Latin America

THAT President Coolidge's interest in fostering international friendship is not lessened as his term of office draws to a close, is evidenced by two recent events which bear upon the relations of the United States to the southern republics of this hemisphere. It is difficult to say, indeed, which of the two things to be considered here holds greater promise of usefulness and amity: the President's outspoken interest in the establishment of an international highway, running all the way from Maine to Chile, or his coming visit to Cuba, for the opening of the Sixth International Conference of American States, Jan. 16, at Havana. Better facilities for intercommunication between nations, as well as the personal acquaintance of the chief magistrates, must by the nature of things improve understandings, and make less possible occurrences where differences of opinion between governments arouse public animosity.

Senator Fletcher of Florida no doubt voices public opinion when, in commenting on the President's Cuban trip, he says that he would like to see him make a speech in purport, statesmanship and wisdom like the address Woodrow Wilson made at Mobile, at the Southern Commercial Conference, in which he pledged that the United States would never seek a foot of territory in conquest or aggression against the southern republics. Nor is it to be doubted that President Coolidge's address will overshadow in importance all other matters before the Pan-American conference.

With relation to the Maine to Chile highway which the President envisages more clearly as a result of his recent talk with Henry W. Watson, Representative of Pennsylvania, a member of the House Ways and Means Committee, it is of interest to learn that such an international artery has for some time been looked upon by President Coolidge as an economic enterprise with far-reaching benefits. It may well be, however, that the three months which Representative Watson spent in South America, and of which he told the President, further convinced the latter that much was to be gained by a project that in this age of motor transportation would be a natural corollary to the present quick and efficient means for intercommunication.

Traversing, as will such a proposed highway, many of the countries in both Central and South America before reaching its terminal at Valparaíso, Chile, it is easily understood how all these Latin-American republics will share in its benefits. Were such an enterprise made possible through the initiative of President Coolidge as he leaves the White House, it would constitute a monument of pacific endeavor.

### Canada Waits

CERTAIN states bordering on the Great Lakes, and others adjacent to these, have a deep interest in the proposed improvement of the St. Lawrence River, to complete the deep waterway through from the ocean to the head of the lakes. According to Mr. Phillips, the United States Minister to Canada, speaking in Toronto recently, the people of twenty-two states want the outlet to the sea.

In view of the vast resources in the northwest of the Dominion still to be opened to development, Mr. Phillips said, the people of the United States have thought it likely that Canada would have a similar interest in this great project. For that reason, the Administration at Washington has asked the Dominion to consider the making of a treaty under which the international deep waterway may be built.

In the city of Toronto, and generally throughout the Province of Ontario, Mr. Phillips would find an encouraging interest in the project.

Like most of the lake ports on the United States side, Toronto and Hamilton and Port Arthur and Fort William aspire to become ports for ocean shipping. But it is only necessary to look at the map of Canada to see that there is nothing like the United States density of population on the Canadian side. There may be 40,000,000 people in the United States directly interested in the St. Lawrence deep waterway. It is doubtful whether many more than 3,000,000 in Canada are much concerned.

In the city with the largest population, Montreal, there has been very little to encourage action on the part of the Dominion to proceed with the treaty. Elsewhere in the Province of Quebec, although it is probable that the lower St. Lawrence ports would benefit by an increase in the grain shipment over the improved route, public opinion is largely indifferent. The Maritime Provinces would be inclined to regard it as extravagant expenditure, of little or no advantage to Canada. Similar criticism has been voiced in the Canadian West.

Winnipeg might have been expected to show some interest in the project. It would bring ocean shipping within an easy train journey of the prairie metropolises. But the Provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan are engrossed in the Hudson Bay Railway experiment, to establish an ocean route through the Hudson Strait. Quite evidently Canada is less interested than the United States, and apparently is waiting for more evidence that the project would be for the general advantage of Canada before engaging to go through with it.

### Autumn and the Essayists

THE poet's observation that to those who love its ways, nature "speaks a various language," is justified; and the varied views expressed through the seasonal essays and poems are an interesting commentary on the universal love of beauty. No one, to be sure, needs to be told that the autumn world is aflame with the indescribable loveliness of blending and contrasting colors; yet, in the pleasant hours spent with the essayists, one feels a kinship with those who have appreciated and have measurably described one's own emotions in regard to the scenes, of which, when all is written, the half has not been told.

Each one gathers according to his training and habits of thinking, and so, the botanist must have his sober pleasure in telling us why the "leaf-falling moon" strews the woods and fields with scarlet, gold, and purple leaves. The mere observer has perhaps supposed that October alone is responsible for the carnival. But by no means is all the splendor of the blazing hills and valleys an impromptu exhibit. Indeed, as early as July, autumn was on the way; and trees, moved by something marvelously akin to wisdom, began drawing back from green leaves, through twig and stem, the precious "cambium," storing it for coming springtime foliage, and leaving the gorgeous mineral compounds to fall back, with brilliant display, to the soil whence they came, and will come again in successive seasons. Here is a cycle of activity so quiet, so orderly, so achieving, and so wonderful that, in contemplating it, one is moved to admiring gratitude for its hint of the infinite wisdom which preserves the identity of all that is good and beautiful.

Somewhat more practically, perhaps, yet pointing to a provision no less marvelous, someone else reminds us that October is the commissary of the year, storing up for the less productive season to follow. A prodigal provider indeed is October, and as a colorist, never niggardly. As lavishly as on the leaves, it pours its paint pots over the apples and nuts, the squashes and cabbages, the corn and pumpkins and grapes. To some, vegetables are homely and commonplace. Perhaps they are, but nevertheless they are wonderful, and point to the true unity of beauty and utility.

Then, lest one be too much taken up with the red haw in the autumn woods of the present day, another writer bids his readers walk with him in autumn days, in the latter half of the first century, over the pleasant farm of Horace. From this vantage, one sees "the Sabine Hills aflame with autumn tints, and the changing hues of trailing vine and climbing ivy, adding beauty to towering castle and ancient ruin."

Who, then, after these pleasant expeditions, far and near, would not conclude that the seasons are always young! And this is precisely what another essayist, glimpsing the truth of perpetual newness in all that is good and beautiful, has declared. Autumn, this one says, is young, wistful, prankish, definite, and much beloved. Therefore, there are "in his hands, leaves of gold for wreaths and across his shoulders a coat of many colors."

### Editorial Notes

The Federal Trade Commission is going to investigate complaints that manufacturers have paid salaries or fees to professional golfers as a means of persuading them to use certain balls to the exclusion of others. If this results in the price of balls being sliced, every golfer, with the possible exception of Bobby Jones, will want the commission to investigate the stroke which slices the ball.

The director of the California Department of Agriculture has advised prune growers that the way to market an overproduction is to grade up the product to such a quality that the public will want more of it. It sounds as though that would apply to more than prunes.

Farm conditions are reported as never better, and bumper staple crops seem to be the rule. This should mean prosperity and relief to those farmers who do not hold their crop too long for a better market and get caught in a slump.

The Standard Oil Company reports that at the present time there is a year's supply of oil above the ground. This does not mean, however, that the consumer will not have to "dig deep" before the supply is exhausted.

Reforestation of presidential timber now seems to be the chief concern of the Republican and Democratic Parties.

Can flying at \$30 per lesson be classified as "higher education"?

### The Kaleidoscope of the Old White House

HOW simple a thing proves the talismanic touch which turns the kaleidoscope of memory and gives us joyful pictures of other days and other folk. It was only a glimpse of a distant country vista, caught on an interurban tram taken as an escape from the jarring noises of a crowded business section of a large city one summer's day that brought them all before me.

There was a long line of poplar trees, their soft silver-lined leaves turning ever and anon to the summer breeze; at the end, up two deep terraces, a white house straggled back to join its shed and barn. That was all! Yet, as I sped along through the cool air, the wind playing tunes in the grasses and trees by the wayside, nodding the heads of the daisies and buttercups and purple asters and young goldenrod, another rambling white house, set at the head of two deep terraces separated by a stately avenue of poplars, displaced everything about me.

The old house with its pillared front, the friendly roof-top peeping over the long wide porch guarding two sides of the house as if to see what its children were doing, came upon the scene. I saw the white ruffled curtains drawn to each side as if inviting one to peep within the cozy room where sat grandmother in the old curly maple rocker, putting patches on a pair of diminutive breeches; the tiny pantry window, and within, the stone doughnut jar; the great maple tree growing so close to the side porch as to invite an adventurous youngster to climb into its gnarled branches.

Then came the long, high-banked terrace with the old well-sweep on the most precipitous part of the bank, down whose long grassy sides that quartet of youngsters rolled in summer, or on whose icy slope when the terrace was cascaded in white they plunged on their sleds, dodging with gleeful excitement the poplars on either side of the drive to the far end of the garden.

At its foot was the old walnut tree, in whose dense shade they lay in joyous abandon on days when fleecy clouds hung low over the place, making dark patterns upon the wavy nap of the green carpet; or in the fall gathered the long, luscious nuts with their velvety coats to be cracked in the winter evenings for walnut taffy.

The old curved board walk leading to the horse block at the driveway, was now given a close-up, when the old surrey with the chestnut horse drew up before it and grandmother with her black and white shawl and bonnet, her sweet face always half smiling, came out through the side door and went for her daily ride, with one of the four most deserving the distinction sitting by her side.

Down the long poplar drive the picture slowly unfolded till it showed the barn door. There sat a serious-faced youngster, while one by one, others of his age, both boys and girls, half seriously presented the copper, the price of admission to this "Greatest Show on Earth," passing after a bit of haggling to the darkened interior where before an improvised curtain made up of grandmother's old sheets were benches and boxes.

What excitement and suspense as the curtain rises upon the first act in the wilds of America with a tape and a befeathered and belpainted Indian sitting quietly beside it! Then what scenes followed—a cross between a wild-west show and a one-ring circus, with a suggestion of a Forty-

Niner's camp at the end, bizarre enough to satisfy the most exacting boy adventurer.

Again the scene shifts. The lower terrace, beyond the poplar drive, stretches in all its green, wavy smoothness to its steep banks at the far edge, along which grew shrubbery high and thick, behind which lay forbidden territory, ever desirable. Then clearly, almost lovingly, the picture closed up around the small pine grove nesting in the center of that terrace, the land of pure delights for that fear. In its midst was a large red granite boulder surrounded by a carpet of pine needles, fringed with the tall grass of the terrace, which seemed to hedge it protectively about. In solemn council about the old rock which served for a camp fire sat a group of Indian chiefs, in deep contemplation, their bobbing plumage a bit more animated than their prototypes would have deemed worthy of such dignities.

The early twilight has fallen, and before the old stone, so apparently unperturbed by the varying roles it was required to play in their growing-up drama, is now a goal, in front of which a lad with closed eyes guards a club. Anon, an alert opponent snatches the club, flinging it far out upon the terrace, while over the green scamper in all directions lads and lassies, disappearing over this bank and that, dodging in between the shrubbery, to some hiding place are their goal keeper could recover the club and catch one unwary youngster.

The evening lamp has been lighted within that white house. It is Friday night and up the winding staircase the quartet steals to convenient hiding places in the various rooms letting on the long hall above. Then door after door surreptitiously opens, and at any presumptuous combatant a pillow flies from some other darkened door, at times endangering the noble bust of the Father of their Country reposing in the niche at the head of the stairs. The famous battle of the pillows which was always allowed these visitors to this old homestead, was on.

Then at a tinkle of a bell from below, down those gracefully curving stairs with their mahogany banister the four rushed, to gain the coveted places on either side of grandmother, who was already seated upon the long haircloth sofa in front of the fireplace. What stories there were of the old pioneer days in Michigan when grandmother and grandfather had arrived in the swamps of their old farm and begun life together in those stirring, satisfying days with plenty of Indians and bears and wild game to spice up the scene.

Last of all came the final scene that lingered with me long after the kaleidoscope had ceased turning and followed me into the busy hours of another working day. It always closed each day in the old white house. The old black leather Psalter was placed on grandmother's knee, and from those coarse print pages in that voice which no clamor of modern noises and raucous tones can ever drown out came those beautiful old poems of the "sweet singer of Israel," with their subtle imagery, their wondrous beauty of phrase, their compelling, lingering music—that sing themselves over and over again in thought, bringing peace in the midst of press and stress, and the stories of that shepherd led on the hillside watching beneath the quiet stars come to rest in memory.

E. H. H.

### From the World's Great Capitals—Berlin

THE names of two of Berlin's most important concert halls have been changed. The one hitherto known as the Hindenburg-Scharwenka Hall, after two famous musicians, is now the Schweitzer Hall, while the larger one adjoining it which was formerly the Blüthner will be known in future as the Bach Hall. The latter, completely renovated and remarkably handsome in pale gray and gold tones with touches of pink, opened the concert season with a recital by Miss Nevada van der Veer of New York. The beautiful building—seating 1800—was a worthy setting for this vocalist who completely captivated the large audience.

Miss van der Veer received a hearty welcome and as the evening proceeded her hearers became enthusiastic. Her program was well chosen, comprising Hugo Wolf, Richard Strauss, Four Hebridean Folk Songs and Rachmaninoff, and she paid her first Berlin audience the compliment of singing all her songs, with the exception of the folk songs, in German. Her beautiful voice, of unusual range, was heard perhaps to best advantage in Wolf's "Mignon" and Strauss' "Ballet," but the "Lied des Lehl" of Rimsky-Korsakoff was particularly appreciated and was repeated. At the close of the concert Miss van der Veer was not allowed to depart without accorded a number of encores, finally singing "Annie Laurie" to her own accompaniment. Michael Raubach, who was the accompanist, otherwise came in, and justly, for his share of applause.

For the first time the so-called Goethe Prize has been awarded by the city of Frankfurt to the lyric poet Stefan George. This prize is not awarded for any special literary achievement but in recognition of a personality whose ideals resemble most those cherished by Wolfgang von Goethe. These incorporate steadfastness, purity of language, and a refusal to be influenced by the pretty happenings of the day. Stefan George certainly fulfilled many of these conditions. He was one of the few German poets who refrained from yielding to expressionism and impressionism, one of the few on whose writing the war had but little effect and who has always striven for purity in the German language.

Following the successful experiments of telephoning by wireless from Berlin to Buenos Aires a similar communication is to be tried out with Tokyo with the object of establishing a regular telephone communication between the German and Japanese capitals. That this should be possible is proved by the fact that the words spoken to Buenos Aires were heard at the same time in Tokyo. The main difficulty to be overcome is the equipment of both Buenos Aires and Tokyo with sufficiently powerful short-wave stations. Hitherto Buenos Aires was compelled to reply by wireless telegraphy, but already the necessary apparatus and equipment have been dispatched to the Argentine.

The automobile traffic across country has increased so extraordinarily here, almost every automobile owner spending his week-end outside of Berlin, that the need of a relief organization for cars in trouble, as exists already in England and the United States, is generally felt. The automobile dealers' association and a leading automobile club, therefore, have taken steps to establish an organization of this kind. Officers will patrol important sections of the road, telephone booths will be erected in lonely parts of the country and each member will receive a booklet containing the names of workshops and garages of good reputation.

The rebuilding of the Berlin State Opera House on Unter den Linden (the former Royal Opera) has been progressing rapidly, considering the many difficulties to be overcome, and will be completed by next spring. When the opera house is opened again it will possess one of the most modern stages in existence. The new stage will have seven floors, two of which have two floors, one above the other. While the acting is going on on the upper floor, a new scene can be built up on the lower floor. In order to shift the scene, the upper floor is moved away to one side and the lower floor raised. The new stage will also have spacious and well-ventilated dressing rooms for the actors. This is only in accordance with the high standards set for the actors' quarters in German theaters which are generally praised by visitors from abroad as exemplary. In reconstructing the stage house it was discovered that much

of the seemingly massive building material and plaster of Paris, no doubt owing to lack of money at the time the opera house was built. Naturally genuine marble is now being used, some stone blocks weighing up to 10 tons.

The express omnibus which connects the Bourse with the fashionable western outskirts has now been equipped with a new type of ventilator. About five little cylindrical fans, set in motion by the air current produced while driving, are mounted on the roof and force a current of fresh air into the interior of the bus. The ventilation of this bus is a problem which is puzzling the omnibus company of this city not a little as the mere opening of windows is not considered to be a satisfactory solution. Taken all in all, however, the large Berlin omnibuses can easily stand comparison with the buses of other cities. They are spacious, well lit, well upholstered, and very clean, while their ivory colored bodies add a note of gayety to the city's traffic.

### Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

After communications are received, but The Christian Science Monitor for editorial board must remain sole judge of their reliability, and the Board does not hold itself or the newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed.

### The Massachusetts Tercentenary

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: To those who have read, and to those who will now read, the two articles in The Christian Science Monitor of Saturday, Sept. 17, concerning "Stockholm's Outdoor Museum" and the "Village Set Up as Museum of Homespun Era," I address this communication.

One of the purposes of the Massachusetts Bay Celebration Committee, the chairman of whose organizing committee is Ralph Adams Cram, is to bring about the establishment of an American colonial village which shall serve a temporary purpose during the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary of 1930 and inspire a permanent institution that will preserve for many future years the reminders of pioneer New England days, quite as the museum of Sweden and the village of Norway serve their countries and people, and their visitors from other countries.

We of the tercentenary committee who are concerned with these matters anticipate the preservation of some existing old houses and sites before all such disappear; but we also want the colonial village for the same reason and for the same advantages as set forth in the two newspaper articles referred to above. It stimulates imagination and silently teaches by object lesson. We also hope for the construction of several hamlets to illustrate the tercentenary celebration year the contributions of other races and influences that have entered into the cosmopolitan nation, one of whose gateways has been New England.

Here, in our colonial village, we will want working demonstrations of the early and primitive industries, home arts and crafts, that were carried on by New England pioneers, from which came so much of the industrial supremacy of that section for national advantage, and consequently now possessing even more than country-wide interest and importance.

To accomplish the purpose, our committee will need the help in various ways of far-visioned folk inspired with the desire to be helpful in a constructive way. Much information we have already gathered and preliminary interest has been aroused. We shall next attempt to solve the practical problem of ways and means. In one of the series of printed bulletins issued by our committee ("Distinctive Cultural and Special Features for the Tercentenary of 1930") considerable detail was given, and copies of the bulletin are available for those wishing to ask.

A New England colonial village of the seventeenth-century type might become the outstanding feature of the Bay Colony three hundredth anniversary, second only, perhaps, to the display of the wealth of existing historical and other attractions so liberally scattered throughout the section, which are preserved here for the benefit and inspiration of people of the country.

We want nothing commercial attached to this undertaking. The spirit of its creation and maintenance must be high and of the traditions of the period represented. It would be a spiritual adventure, not a material project for financial gain.

E. B. Muzzo, Secretary, Boston, Mass. Mass. Bay Celebration Committee.